

# MATSUI

# TV-DVD1410

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MODEL

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SERVICE MANUAL

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## **DO NOT CHANGE ANY MODULE UNLESS THE SET IS SWITCHED OFF**

The mains supply part of the switch mode power supply's transformer is live.

Use an isolating transformer.

The receiver complies with the safety requirements.

## **SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:**

The service of this TV set must be carried out by qualified persons only. Components marked with the warning symbol on the circuit diagram are critical for safety and must only be replaced with an identical component.

- Power resistor and fused resistors must be mounted in an identical manner to the original component.
- When servicing this TV, check that the EHT does not exceed 26kV.

## **TV set switched off:**

Make short-circuit between HV-CRT clip and CRT ground layer.

Short C809 before changing IC800 or other components in primary side of the SMPS part.

## **Measurements:**

Voltage readings and oscilloscope traces are measured under the following conditions:

Antenna signal's level is 60dB at the color bar pattern from the TV pattern generator. (100% white, 75% color saturation)

Brightness, contrast, and color are adjusted for normal picture performance.

Mains supply, 220VAC, 50Hz.

## **PERI-TV SOCKET**

- The figure of PERI-TV socket-

## **SCART 1 PINING**

1 Audio right output	0.5Vrms / 1K
2 Audio right input	0.5Vrms / 10K
3 Audio left output	0.5Vrms / 1K
4 Ground AF	
5 Ground Blue	
6 Audio left input	0.5Vrms / 10K
7 Blue input	0.7Vpp / 75ohm
8 AV switching input	0-12VDC / 10K
9 Ground Green	
10 -	
11 Green input	0.7Vpp / 75ohm
12 -	
13 Ground Red	
14 Ground Blanking	
15 Red input	0.7Vpp / 75ohm
16 Blanking input	0-0.4VDC, 1-3VDC / 75 Ohm
17 Ground CVBS output	
18 Ground CVBS input	

19 CVBS output	1V <sub>pp</sub> / 75ohm
20 CVBS input	1V <sub>pp</sub> / 75ohm
21 Ground	

## 1. INTRODUCTION

11AK46 is a 90° chassis capable of driving 14" tubes at the appropriate currents. The chassis is capable of operating in PAL, SECAM and NTSC standards. The sound system is capable of giving 3,5 watt RMS output into a load of 8 ohms. One page, 7 page SIMPLETEXT, TOPTEXT, FASTTEXT and US Closed Caption is also provided. The chassis is equipped with a 42 pin Scart connector.

## 2. SMALL SIGNAL PART WITH STV2248:

STV2248 video processor is essential for realizing all small signal functions for a color TV receiver.

### 2.1 Vision IF amplifier

The vision IF amplifier can demodulate signals with positive and negative modulation. The PLL demodulator is completely alignment-free. Although the VCO (Toko-coil) of the PLL circuit is external, yet the frequency is fixed to the required value by the original manufacturer thus the Toko-coil does not need to be adjusted manually. The setting of the various frequencies (38.9 or 45.75 MHz) can be made via changing the coil itself.

### 2.2 QSS Sound circuit (QSS versions)

The sound IF amplifier is similar to the vision IF amplifier and has an external AGC de-coupling capacitor. The single reference QSS mixer is realised by a multiplier. In this multiplier the SIF signal is converted to the inter-carrier frequency by mixing it with the regenerated picture carrier from the VCO. The mixer output signal is supplied to the output via a high-pass filter for attenuation of the residual video signals. With this system a high performance hi-fi stereo sound processing can be achieved. The AM sound demodulator is realised by a multiplier. The modulated sound IF signal is multiplied in phase with the limited SIF signal. The demodulator output signal is supplied to the output via a low-pass filter for attenuation of the carrier harmonics. The AM signal is supplied to the output via the volume control.

### 2.3 AM DEMODULATOR

The AM demodulated signal results from multiplying the input signal by itself, it is available on AM/FM output.

### 2.4 FM demodulator and audio amplifier :

The FM demodulator is realized as narrow-band PLL with external loop filter, which provides the necessary selectivity without using an external band-pass filter. To obtain a good selectivity a linear phase detector and constant input signal amplitude are required. For this reason the inter-carrier signal is internally supplied to the demodulator via a gain controlled amplifier and AGC circuit. The nominal frequency of the demodulator is tuned to the required frequency (4.5/5.5/6.0/6.5 MHz) by means of a calibration circuit that uses the clock frequency of the  $\mu$ -controller/Teletext decoder as a reference. The setting to the wanted frequency is realized by means of the software. It can be read whether the PLL frequency is inside or outside the window and whether the PLL is in lock or not. With this information it is possible to make an automatic search system for the incoming sound frequency. This is realized by means

of a software loop that alternate the demodulator to various frequencies, then select the frequency on which a lock condition has been found. De-emphasis output signal amplitude is independent of the TV standard and has the same value for a frequency deviation of  $\pm 25$  kHz at the 4.5 MHz standard and for a deviation of  $\pm 50$  kHz for the other standards. When the IF circuit is switched to positive modulation the internal signal on de-emphasis pin is automatically muted. The audio control circuit contains an audio switch and volume control. In the mono inter-carrier sound versions the Automatic Volume Leveling (AVL) function can be activated. The pin to which the external capacitor has to be connected depends on the IC version. For the 90° types the capacitor is connected to the EW output pin (pin 20). When the AVL is active it automatically stabilizes the audio output signal to a certain level.

## **2.5 Video switching**

The video processor (STV2248C) has three CVBS inputs and two RGB inputs. The first CVBS input is used for external CVBS from SCART 1, the second is used for either CVBS or Y/C from BAV/FAV, and the third one is used for internal video. The selection between both external video inputs signals is realized by means of software and hardware switches.

## **2.6 Synchronization circuit**

The video processor (STV224X) performs the horizontal and vertical processing. The external horizontal deflection circuit is controlled via the Horizontal output pulse (HOUT). The vertical scanning is performed through an external ramp generator and a vertical power amplifier IC controlled by the Vertical output pulse (VOUT).

The main components of the deflection circuit are:

- PLL1: the first phase locked loop that locks the internal line frequency reference on the CVBS input signal. It is composed of an integrated VCO (12 MHz) that requires the chroma Reference frequency (4.43MHz or 3.58MHz crystal oscillator reference signal), a divider by 768, a line decoder, and a phase comparator.
- PLL2: The second phase locked loop that controls the phase of the horizontal output (Compensation of horizontal deflection transistor storage time variation). Also the horizontal position adjustment is also performed in PLL2.
- A vertical pulse extractor.
- A vertical countdown system to generate all vertical windows (vertical synchronization window, frame blanking pulses, 50/60Hz identification window...).
- Automatic identification of 50/60Hz scanning.
- PLL1 time constant control.
- Noise detector, video identification circuits, and horizontal coincidence detector.
- Vertical output stage including de-interlace function, vertical position control.
- Vertical amplitude control voltage output (combined with chroma reference output and Xtal 1 indication).

## **2.7 Chroma and luminance processing:**

The chroma decoder is able to demodulate PAL, NTSC and SECAM signals.

The decoder dedicated to PAL and NTSC sub-carrier is based on a synchronous demodulator, and an Xtal PLL locked on the phase reference signal (burst).

The SECAM demodulation is based on a PLL with automatic calibration loop.

The color standard identification is based on the burst recognition.

Automatic and forced modes can be selected through the I2C bus.

NTSC tint, and auto flesh are controlled through I2C bus.

Xtal PLL can handle up to 3 crystals to work in PAL M, PAL N and NTSC M for South America.

ACC an ACC overload control the chroma sub-carrier amplitude within 26dB range. Both

ACC s are based on digital systems and do not need external capacitor.

All chroma filters are fully integrated and tuned via a PLL locked on Xtal VCO signal.

A second PLL is used for accurate fine-tuning of the SECAM bell filter. This tuning is achieved during the frame blanking. An external capacitor memorizes the bell filter tuning voltage.

A base-band chroma delay-line rebuilds the missing color line in SECAM and removes transmission phase errors in PAL.

The base-band chroma delay line is clocked with 6MHz signal provided by the horizontal scanning VCO.

The luminance processor is composed of a chroma trap filter, a luminance delay line, a peaking function with noise coring feature, a black stretch circuit.

Trap filter and luminance delay lines are achieved with the use of bi-quad integrated filters, auto-aligned via a master filter phase locked loop.

## **2.8 RGB output circuit:**

The video processor performs the R, G, B processing.

There are three sources:

1. Y,U,V inputs (coming from luma part (Y output), and chroma decoder outputs (R-Y, B-Y outputs)).
2. External R,G,B inputs from SCART (converted internally in Y,U,V), with also the possibility to input YUV signals from a DVD player, (YUV specification is  $Y=0.7\text{ V PP}$  ,  $U= 0.7\text{ V PP}$  ,  $V = 0.7\text{V PP}$  for 100% color bar).
3. Internal R,G,B inputs (for OSD and Teletext display)

The main functions of the video part are:

- Y,U,V inputs with integrated clamp loop, allowing a DC link with YUV outputs,
- External RGB inputs (RGB to YUV conversion), or direct YUV inputs,
- Y,U,V switches,
- Contrast, saturation, brightness controls,
- YUV to RGB matrix,
- OSD RGB input stages (with contrast control),
- RGB switches,
- APR function,
- DC adjustment of red and green channels,
- Drive adjustments (R, G, B gain),
- Digital automatic cut-off loop control,
- Manual cut-off capability with I2C adjustments,
- Half tone, oversize blanking, external insertion detection, blue screen,
- Blanking control and RGB output stages.

## 2.9 $\mu$ -Controller

The ST92195 is the micro-controller, which is required for a color TV receiver. ST92195D1 is the version with one page Teletext and ST92195D7 is the one with 7 page Teletext. The IC has the supply voltages of 5 V and they are mounted in PSDIP package with 56 pins.

$\mu$ -Controller has the following features

- Display of the program number, channel number, TV Standard, analogue values, sleep timer, parental control and mute is done by OSD
- Single LED for standby and on mode indication
- System configuration with service mode
- 3 level logic output for SECAM and Tuner band switching

## 3. TUNER

PLL tuner is used as a tuner.

### Channel coverage of UV1316:

BAND	OFF-AIR CHANNELS		CABLE CHANNELS	
	CHANNELS	FREQUENCY RANGE (MHz)	CHANNELS	FREQUENCY RANGE (MHz)
Low Band	E2 to C	48.25 to 82.25 (1)	S01 to S08	69.25 to 154.25
Mid Band	E5 to E12	175.25 to 224.25	S09 to S38	161.25 to 439.25
High Band	E21 to E69	471.25 to 855.25 (2)	S39 to S41	447.25 to 463.25

(1). Enough margin is available to tune down to 45.25 MHz.

(2). Enough margin is available to tune up to 863.25 MHz.

Noise	Typical	Max.	Gain	Min.	Typical	Max.
Low band : 5dB		9dB	All channels	: 38dB	44dB	52dB
Mid band : 5dB		9dB	Gain Taper (of-air channels):			8dB
High band : 6dB		9dB				

## Channel Coverage UV1336:

BAND	CHANNELS	FREQUENCY RANGE (MHz)
Low Band	2 to D	55.25 to 139.25
Mid Band	E to PP	145.25 to 391.25
High Band	QQ to 69	397.25 to 801.25

**Noise** is typically 6dB for all channels. **Gain** is minimum 38dB and maximum 50dB for all channels.

### 5. SOUND OUTPUT STAGE TDA7496

TDA7496 is used as the AF output stereo amplifier . It is supplied by +20 VDC coming from a separate winding in the SMPS transformer. An output power of 3.5W (THD=0.5%) can be delivered into an 8ohm load.

### 6. VERTICAL OUTPUT STAGE WITH TDA8174A

The TDA8174A is a power amplifier circuit for use in 90° and 110° colour deflection systems for 25 to 200 Hz field frequencies, and for 4: 3 and 16: 9 picture tubes.

### 7. VIDEO OUTPUT DISCRETE AMPLIFIERS

There are three monolithic video output amplifiers. Each amplifier consist of two transistors which are TR\_2SC2482 and BF421.

### 8. POWER SUPPLY (SMPS)

The DC voltages required at various parts of the chassis are provided by an SMPS transformer controlled by the IC MC44608 which is designed for driving, controlling and protecting switching transistor of SMPS. The transformer produces 115V for FBT input,  $\pm 14V$  for audio output IC, S+3.3, S+5V and 8V for ST92195.

### 10. SERIAL ACCESS CMOS 8K EEPROM 24C08

The 24C08 is a 8Kbit electrically erasable programmable memory (EEPROM), organized as 4 blocks of 256\*08 bits. The memory is compatible with the I<sup>2</sup>C standard, two wire serial interface which uses a bi-directional data bus and serial clock.

### 12. SAW FILTERS

**Saw filter type:**

**Model:**

**-66M:**

PAL SECAM B/G/D/K/I MONO

**J1981 :**

PAL-I MONO

**K2958M:**

PAL-SECAM B/G-D/K (38) MONO

**L9653M:**

SECAM L/L' AM MONO (AUDIO IF)

**G3967M:**

PAL-SECAM B/G STEREO (VIDEO IF)

**G9353M:**

PAL-SECAM B/G STEREO (AUDIO IF)

**K3958M:**

PAL-SECAM B/G/D/K/I/L' STEREO (VIDEO IF)

**K9356M:**

PAL-SECAM B/G/D/K/I STEREO (AUDIO IF)



<b>K9656M:</b>	PAL-SECAM B/G/D/K/I/L/L' STEREO (AUDIO IF)
<b>K3958M:</b>	PAL I NICAM (VIDEO IF)
<b>K9356M:</b>	PAL I NICAM (AUDIO IF)
<b>M1962M:</b>	PAL M/N NTSC M MONO
<b>M3953M:</b>	PAL M/N NTSC M STEREO (VIDEO IF)
<b>M9370M:</b>	PAL M/N NTSC M STEREO (AUDIO IF)

## IC DESCRIPTIONS AND INTERNAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

- ST92195
- STV224X
- TUNER (UV1316, UV1336)
- TDA7496L
- TDA8174A
- STV5114
- MC44608
- 24C08
- SAW FILTERS

G1975M, K2966M, K2962M, L9653M, G3962M, G9353M, K3958M, K9356M, K9656M, K6263K, K9652M, M1962M, M3953M, M9370M

### ST92195

The ST92195 is a member of the ST9+ family of micro-controllers, completely developed and produced by SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics using a proprietary n-well HCMOS process. The nucleus of the ST92195 is the advanced Core, which includes the Central Processing Unit (CPU), the ALU, the Register File and the interrupt controller. The Core has independent memory and register buses to add to the efficiency of the code. A set of on-chip peripherals form a complete system for TV set and VCR applications:

- Voltage Synthesis
- VPS/WSS Slicer
- Teletext Slicer
- Teletext Display RAM
- OSD

Additional peripherals include a watchdog timer, a serial peripheral interface (SPI), a 16-bit timer and an A/D converter.

## MICROCONTROLLER PIN DESCRIPTION

INT7 / P2.0	1	56	P2.1 / INT5 / AIN1
RESET	2	55	P2.2 / INT0 / AIN2
P0.7	3	54	P2.3 / INT6 / VSO1
P0.6	4	53	P2.4 / NMI
P0.5	5	52	P2.5 / AIN3 / INT4 / VSO2
P0.4	6	51	OSCIN
P0.3	7	50	OSCOU
AIN4 / P0.2	8	49	P4.7 / PWM7 / EXTRG / STOUT0
P0.1	9	48	P4.6 / PWM6
P0.0	10	47	P4.5 / PWM5 / SDA2
CS0 / RESET0 / P3.7	11	46	P4.4 / PWM4 / SCL2
P3.6	12	45	P4.3 / PWM3 / TSLU / HT
P3.5	13	44	P4.2 / PWM2
P3.4	14	43	P4.1 / PWM1
B	15	42	P4.0 / PWM0
G	16	41	VSYSN
R	17	40	HSYSN / CSYSN
FB	18	39	AVDD1
SDA1 / SDI / SDO / P5.1	19	38	PXFM
SCL1 / SCK / INT2 / P5.0	20	37	JTRSTO
V	21	36	GND
JTDO	22	35	AGND
WSCF	23	34	CVBS1
V / WSCR	24	33	CVBS2
AVDD3	25	32	JTMS
TEST0	26	31	AVDD2
MCFM	27	30	CVBSO
JTCK	28	29	TXCF

## STV224X Video processor:

The STV2246/2247/2248 are fully bus controlled ICs for TV including PIF, SIF, luma, Chroma and deflection processing. Used with a vertical frame booster (TDA1771 or TDA8174 for 90° chassis, STV9306 for 110° chassis), they allow the design of multi-standard (BGDKIMNLL, PAL/SECAM/NTSC) sets with very few external components and no manual adjustments.

### PIN CONNECTIONS STV224X/8X (SDIP56)

<u>SIFIN1</u>	1	56	FMCAP
<u>SIFIN2</u>	2	55	AUDIOOUT
<u>AGCBIFCAP</u>	3	54	GND D
<u>V<sub>ref</sub> IF</u>	4	53	V <sub>cc3</sub>
<u>AGCPIFCAP</u>	5	52	SDA
<u>PIFIN1</u>	6	51	SCL
<u>PIFIN2</u>	7	50	SLPF
<u>TUNERAGCOUT</u>	8	49	LBF/SSC
<u>IFPLL</u>	9	48	HOUT
<u>GND IF</u>	10	47	VERT
<u>AM/FMOUT/BC</u>	11	46	SCL/SAF
<u>V<sub>cc1</sub> IF</u>	12	45	V <sub>cc1</sub>
<u>INTCVBSOUT</u>	13	44	CVBSOUT2
<u>EXTAUDIOIN</u>	14	43	GND1
<u>PIFLC1</u>	15	42	X1/VAMP/CHROUT
<u>PIFLC2</u>	16	41	CLPF
<u>V<sub>cc2</sub></u>	17	40	XTAL1
<u>CVBSIN1</u>	18	39	XTAL2
<u>GND2</u>	19	38	XTAL3/STUN
<u>CVBSIN2</u>	20	37	FBOSD
<u>BS</u>	21	36	ROSD
<u>Y/ CVBSIN3</u>	22	35	GO8D
<u>CHR</u>	23	34	BO8D
<u>APR</u>	24	33	I <sub>EXTM</sub>
<u>BEXT/EXT</u>	25	32	ROUT
<u>GEXT/YEXT</u>	26	31	QOUT
<u>REXT/VEXT</u>	27	30	BOUT
<u>PPEXT</u>	28	29	BLP

## UV1316, UV1336

### General description of UV1316:

The UV1316 tuner belongs to the UV 1300 family of tuners, which are designed to meet a wide range of applications. It is a combined VHF, UHF tuner suitable for CCIR systems B/G, H, L, L', I and I'.

### Features of UV1316:

- Member of the UV1300 family small sized UHF/VHF tuners
- Systems CCIR: B/G, H, L, L', I and I'; OIRT: D/K
- Digitally controlled (PLL) tuning via I<sup>2</sup>C-bus
- Off-air channels, S-cable channels and Hyper-band
- World standardized mechanical dimensions and world standard pinning
- Complies to "CENELEC EN55020" and "EN55013"

### PINNING

### PIN VALUE

1. Gain control voltage (AGC)	:4.0V, Max:4.5V
2. Tuning voltage	
3. I <sup>2</sup> C-bus address select	:Max:5.5V
4. I <sup>2</sup> C-bus serial clock	:Min:-0.3V, Max:5.5V
5. I <sup>2</sup> C-bus serial data	:Min:-0.3V, Max:5.5V
6. Not connected	
7. PLL supply voltage	:5.0V, Min:4.75V, Max:5.5V
8. ADC input	
9. Tuner supply voltage	:33V, Min:30V, Max:35V
10. Symmetrical IF output 1	
11. Symmetrical IF output 2	

### General description of UV1336:

UV1336 series is developed for reception of channels broadcast in accordance with the M, N standard.

### Features of UV1336:

- Global standard pinning
- Integrated Mixer-Oscillator & PLL function
- Conforms to CISPR 13, FCC and DOC (Canada) regulations
- Low power consumption
- Both Phono connector and 'F' connector are available

## PINNING

## PIN VALUE

1. Gain control voltage	:4.0V, Max:4.5V
2. Tuning voltage	
3. Address select	Max:5.5V
4. Serial clock	:Min:-0.3V, Max:5.5V
5. Serial data	:Min:-0.3V, Max:5.5V
6. Not connected	
7. Supply voltage	:5.0V, Min:4.75V, Max:5.5V
8. ADC input (optional)	
9. Tuning supply voltage	:33V, Min:30V, Max:35V
10. Ground	
11. IF output	

## TDA7496

### DESCRIPTION

The TDA7496 is a stereo 5+5W class AB power amplifier assembled in the @ Multiwatt 15 pack-age, specially designed for high quality sound, TV applications. Features of the TDA7496 include linear volume control, Stand-by and mute functions.

-5+5W OUTPUT POWER

-RL =? W@THD= 10% VCC = 22V

-ST-BY AND MUTE FUNCTIONS

-LOW TURN-ON TURN-OFF POP NOISE

-LINEAR VOLUME CONTROL DC COUPLED

-WITH POWEROP. AMP.

-NO BOUCHEROT CELL

-NO ST-BY RC INPUT NETWORK

-SINGLE SUPPLY RANGING UP TO 35V

-SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION

-THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION

-INTERNALLY FIXED GAIN

-SOFT CLIPPING

-VARIABLE OUTPUT AFTER VOLUME CON-TROL

-CIRCUIT

-MULTIWATT 15 PACKAGE

## PINNING

1	INR.
2	VAROUT_R
3	VOLUME
4	VAROUT_L
5	INL
6	NC

7	SWR
8	S_GNR
9	STBY
10	MUTE
11	PW_GND
12	OUTL
13	VS
14	OUTR
15	PW1_GND

## **TDA8174AW**

Independent vertical amplitude adjustment. buffer stage. Power amplifier flyback generator thermal protection . Internal reference voltage decou-pling

### **General Description:**

TDA8174A and TDA8174AW are a monolithic integrated circuits. It is a full performance and very efficient vertical deflection circuit intended for direct drive of a TV picture tube in Color and B & W television as well as in Monitor and Data displays.

### **PINNING**

1.	POWER OUTPUT
2.	OUTPUT STAGE Vs
3.	TRIGGER INPUT
4.	HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT
5.	VOLTAGE REF DECOUPLING
6.	GROUND
7.	RAMP GENERATOR
8.	BUFFER OUTPUT
9.	INVERTING INPUT
10.	Vs
11.	FLYBACK GENERATOR

## **STV5114**

25MHz BANDWIDTH

CROSSTALK : 55dB

SHORT CIRCUIT TO GROUND OR VCC PRO-TECTED

ANTI SATURATION GAIN CHANGING

VIDEO SWITCHING

## DESCRIPTION

This integrated circuit provides RGB switching allowing connections between per TV plug, internal RGB generator and video processor in a TV set. The input signal black level is tied to the same reference voltage on each input in order to have no differential voltage when switching two RGB generators.

An AC output signal higher than 2 V<sub>pp</sub> makes gain going slowly down to 0dB to protect the TV set video amplifier from saturation. Fast blanking output is a logical OR between FB1 (Pin 8) and FB2 (Pin 10).

## PINNING

## PIN VALUE

1.	R1IN
2.	GND
3.	R2IN
4.	G1IN
5.	G2IN
6.	B1IN
7.	B2IN
8.	FB1IN
9.	FBOUT
10.	FB2+FBBIN
11.	BOUT
12.	FBGIN
13.	GOUT
14.	VCC
15.	FBRIN
16.	ROUT

## MC44608

### General description:

The MC44608 is a high performance voltage-mode controller designed for off-line converters. This high voltage circuit that integrates the start-up current source and the oscillator capacitor, requires few external components while offering a high flexibility and reliability.

The device also features a very high efficiency stand-by management consisting of an effective Pulsed Mode operation. This technique enables the reduction of the stand-by power consumption to approximately 1W while delivering 300mW in a 150W SMPS.

- Integrated start-up current source
- Loss less off-line start-up
- Direct off-line operation
- Fast start-up

### General Features

- Flexibility
- Duty cycle control

- On chip oscillator switching frequency 40, or 75kHz
- Secondary control with few external components

#### Protections

- Maximum duty cycle limitation
- Cycle by cycle current limitation
- Demagnetization (Zero current detection) protection
- “Over V<sub>CC</sub> protection” against open loop
- Programmable low inertia over voltage protection against open loop
- Internal thermal protection

#### GreenLine Controller

- Pulsed mode techniques for a very high efficiency low power mode
- Lossless startup
- Low dV/dT for low EMI radiations

#### PINNING

1. Demagnetization
2. I Sense
3. Control Input
4. Ground
5. Driver
6. Supply voltage
7. No connection
8. Line Voltage

#### PIN VALUE

Zero cross detection voltage: 50mV typ.  
 Over current protection voltage 1V typ.  
 Min: 7.5V Max.: 18V  
 I<sub>out</sub> 2A<sub>p-p</sub> during scan 1.2A<sub>p-p</sub> during flyback  
 Output resistor 8.5 Ohm sink 15 Ohm source typ.  
 Max:16V (Operating range 6.6V-13V)  
 Min:50V Max:500V

## 24C08

#### General description:

The 24C16 is a 8Kbit electrically erasable programmable memory (EEPROM), organized as 4 blocks of 256 \* 08 bits. The memory operates with a power supply value as low as 2.5V.

#### Features:

- Minimum 1 million ERASE/WRITE cycles with over 10 years data retention
- Single supply voltage:4.5 to 5.5V
- Two wire serial interface, fully I<sup>2</sup>C-bus compatible
- Byte and Multi-byte write (up to 8 bytes)
- Page write (up to 16 bytes)
- Byte, random and sequential read modes
- Self timed programming cycle

#### PINNING

1. Write protect enable
2. Not connected
3. Chip enable input
4. Ground
5. Serial data address input/output
6. Serial clock

#### PIN VALUE

:0V  
 :0V  
 :0V  
 :0V  
 :Input LOW voltage: Min:-0.3V, Max:0.3\*V<sub>cc</sub>  
 :Input HIGH voltage: Min:0.7\*V<sub>cc</sub>, Max:V<sub>cc</sub>+1  
 :Input LOW voltage: Min:-0.3V, Max:0.3\*V<sub>cc</sub>  
 :Input HIGH voltage: Min:0.7\*V<sub>cc</sub>, Max:V<sub>cc</sub>+1



- |                              |                      |  |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 7. Multibyte/Page write mode | :Input LOW voltage:  | Min:-0.3V, Max:0.5V                              |
|                              | :Input HIGH voltage: | Min:V <sub>cc</sub> -0.5, Max:V <sub>cc</sub> +1 |
| 8. Supply voltage            | :Min:2.5V, Max:5.5V  |  |

### **Saw filter's list:**

		VIDEO	AUDIO
MONO	PAL BG	G1975M	
	PSBG DK	K2966M	
	PAL II'	J1981	
	PSBGDKK' II'	K2966M	
	PSBGDKK' LL'	K2962M	L9653

		VIDEO	AUDIO
STR	PAL BG	G3967M	G9353M
	PAL II'	K3958M	K9356
	PSBGDKK' II'	K3958M	K9356
	PSBGDKK' LL'	K3958M	K9656

### **PINNING**

1. Input
2. Input-ground
3. Chip carrier-ground
4. Output
5. Output

### **K9656M, L9653M**

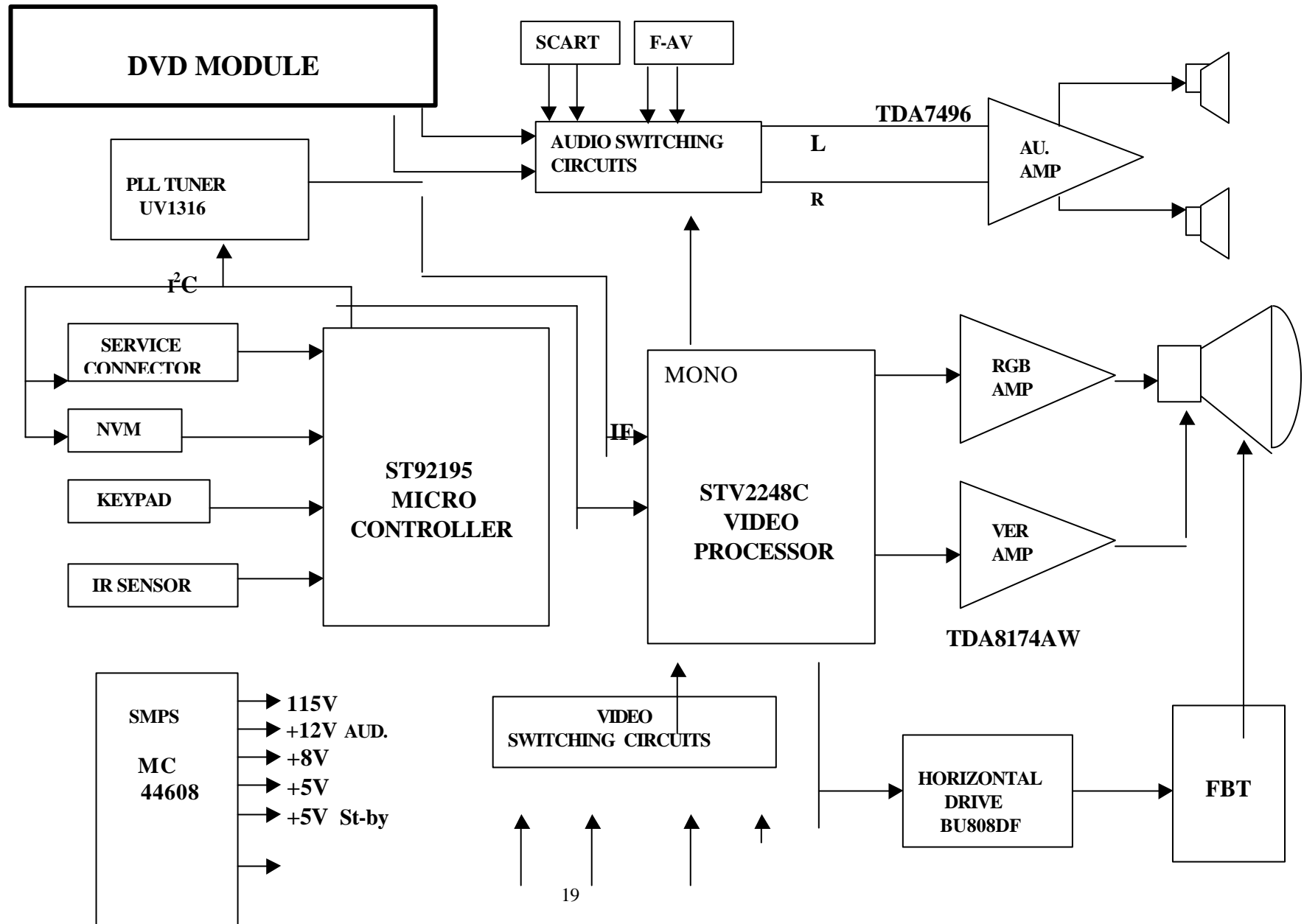
### **PINNING**

1. Input
2. Switching Input
3. Chip carrier-ground
4. Output
5. Output





## GENERAL BLOCK DIAGRAM of 11AK46



**DVD POWER  
SUPPLY**

**DVD SCART1 FAV/BAV SVHS**



SIRA NO	REGISTER	PARAMETER
1	OSD	OSD Horizontal Position
2	IF1	IF Coarse Adjust
3	IF2	IF Fine Adjust
4	IF3	IF Coarse Adjust for L-Prime
5	IF4	IF Fine Adjust for L-Prime
6	AGC	Automatic Gain Control
7	VLIN	Vertical Linearity
8	VS1A	Vertical Size for 50 Hz / 4:3
9	VS1B	Vertical Size for 50 Hz / 16:9
10	VP1	Vertical Position for 50 Hz
11	HP1	Horizontal Position for 50 Hz
12	VS2A	Vertical Size for 60 Hz / 4:3
13	VS2B	Vertical Size for 60 Hz / 16:9
14	VP2	Vertical Position for 60 Hz
15	HP2	Horizontal Position for 60 Hz
16	RGBH	RGB Horizontal Shift Offset
17	WR	White Point Adjust for RED
18	WG	White Point Adjust for GREEN
19	WB	White Point Adjust for BLUE
20	BR	Bias for RED
21	BG	Bias for GREEN
22	APR	APR Threshold
23	FMP1	FM Prescaler when AVL is OFF
24	NIP1	NICAM Prescaler when AVL is OFF
25	SCP1	SCART Prescaler when AVL is OFF
26	FMP2	FM Prescaler when AVL is ON
27	NIP2	NICAM Prescaler when AVL is ON
28	SCP2	SCART Prescaler when AVL is ON
29	F1H	High Byte of crossover frequency for VHF1-VHF3
30	F1L	Low Byte of crossover frequency for VHF1-VHF3
31	F2H	High Byte of crossover frequency for VHF3-UHF
32	F2L	Low Byte of crossover frequency for VHF3-UHF
33	BS1	Band Switch Byte for VHF1 Meaningful for only
34	BS2	Band Switch Byte for VHF3 Meaningful for only
35	BS3	Band Switch Byte for UHF Meaningful for only
36	CB	Control Byte Meaningful for only PLL Tuner
37	OP1	Option 1 (see the Option List)
38	OP2	Option 2 (see the Option List)
39	OP3	Option 3 (see the Option List)
40	OP4	Option 4 (see the Option List)
41	OP5	Option 5 (see the Option List)
42	TX1	Teletext Option 1 (see the Option List)

OP1 – Peripheral Options	
BIT-7	NOT USED
BIT-6	1, Display “AV-3” as “F-AV”
	0, Display “AV-3” as “B-AV”
BIT-5	1, Turn back TV mode after the last AV (with AV key)
	0, Turn back first AV mode after the last AV
BIT-4	1, SVHS is available in AV key stream
	0, SVHS is NOT available in AV key stream
BIT-3	1, RGB is available in AV key stream
	0, RGB is NOT available in AV key stream
BIT-2	1, AV-3 is available in AV key stream
	0, AV-3 is NOT available in AV key stream
BIT-1	1, DVD is available in AV key stream
	0, DVD is NOT available in AV key stream
BIT-0	1, AV-1 is available in AV key stream
	0, AV-1 is NOT available in AV key stream
OP2 – Reception Standard Options	
BIT-7	1, 3-button keyboard (V-, P+, V+)
	0, 4/5 button keyboard (V-, V+, P-, P+, Menu)
BIT-6	1, L/L' is available
	0, L/L' is not available
BIT-5	1, I is available
	0, I is not available
BIT-4	1, DK is available
	0, DK is not available
BIT-3	1, BG is available
	0, BG is not available
BIT-2	RESERVED (Keep as "0")
BIT-1	RESERVED (Keep as "0")
BIT-0	1, WFI available
	0, WFI NOT available
OP3 – Video Options	
BIT-7	Xtal Configuration
BIT-6	00, 1 Xtal PAL 4.43
	01, 2 Xtal PAL/NTSC 4.43/3.58
	10, 1 Xtal PAL/SEC/NTSC 4.43
	11, 2 Xtal PAL/SEC/NTSC 4.43/3.58
BIT-5	1, Enable Blue back when no signal in AV modes
	0, No Blue back in AV modes
BIT-4	1, White Insertion is ON
	0, White Insertion is OFF
BIT-3	1, Blue Background when no signal
	0, Disable Blue Background
BIT-2	1, Semi-transparent background for menu
	0, Solid Menu background for menu

BIT-1	1, Black Stretch is ON
	0, Black Stretch is OFF
BIT-0	1, APR is ON
	0, APR is OFF
<b>OP4 – TV Features</b>	
BIT-7	1, Headphone is available (for STEREO models)
	0, Headphone is not available
BIT-6	1, Arabic/Persian ON
	0, Arabic/Persian OFF
BIT-5	1, Hebrew ON
	0, Hebrew OFF
BIT-4	1, Hotel Mode can be activated
	0, Hotel Mode can not be activated
BIT-3	1, No Signal Timer is enabled
	0, No Signal Timer is disabled
BIT-2	For PLL Tuner
	1, Frequency based search
	0, Channel table based search
	For VST Tuner
	1, VST Band drive is negative logic (with transistors on the chassis)
	0, VST Band drive is positive logic (without transistors on the chassis)
BIT-1	1, 3-band tuning (VHF1, VHF3, UHF)
	0, 1-band tuning (only UHF)
BIT-0	1, Extra 200 msec blanking for VST
	0, no-extra blanking
<b>OP5 – Channel Tables</b>	
BIT-7	1, Extra 150 msec blanking more for VST
	0, no-extra blanking
BIT-6	1, "Programme" item in AUTOSTORE menu is visible
	0, "Programme" item in AUTOSTORE menu is invisible
BIT-5	NOT USED
BIT-4	1, French OS Channel Table is available
	0, French OS Channel Table is not available
BIT-3	1, French Channel Table is available
	0, French Channel Table is not available
BIT-2	1, England Channel Table is available
	0, England Channel Table is not available
BIT-1	1, East Europe Channel Table is available
	0, East Europe Channel Table is not available
BIT-0	1, West Europe Channel Table is available
	0, West Europe Channel Table is not available
<b>TX1 – Teletext Options</b>	
BIT-7	NOT USED
BIT-6	RESERVED (must be 0)



BIT-5	<b>5 4 3 Teletext Language Groups</b>
BIT-4	000, Group 1 – West
BIT-3	(English, French, Swedish, Czech, German, Portuguese, Italian, Rumanian)
	001, Group 2 – West/East
	(Polish, French, Swedish, Czech, German, Serbian, Italian, Rumanian)
	010, Group 3 – West/Turkish
	(English, French, Swedish, Turkish, German, Portuguese, Italian, Rumanian)
	011, Group 4 – East/Cyrillic
	(English, Cyrillic, Swedish, Czech, German, Serbian, Lettish, Rumanian)
	100, Group 5 – Arabic
	(English, French, Swedish, Turkish, German, Hebrew, Italian, Arabic)
BIT-2	<b>2 1 0 Device type selection</b>
BIT-1	000, EPROM M6 A
BIT-0	001, ROM H5 P
	010, ROMLESS H5 P
	011, EPROM M6 R
	100, ROM M6 R
	101, OSDEPROM M6 R
	110, ROM M6 P
	111, Read Auto Gain Table for the device from EEPROM

## AK46/TITANIUM – Languages Groups

### GROUP 1 - WEST

- ENGLISH
- FRENCH
- SWEDISH
- CZECH
- GERMAN
- PORTUGUESE
- ITALIAN
- RUMANIAN

### GROUP 2 – WEST / EAST

- POLISH
- FRENCH
- SWEDISH
- CZECH
- GERMAN
- SERBIAN
- ITALIAN
- RUMANIAN
- **GROUP 3 – WEST / TURKEY**
- ENGLISH
- FRENCH
- SWEDISH
- TURKISH
- GERMAN
- PORTUGUESE
- ITALIAN
- RUMANIAN

### GROUP 4 – EAST / CYRILLIC

- ENGLISH
- CYRILLIC
- SWEDISH

- CZECH
- GERMAN
- SERBIAN
- LETTISH
- RUMANIAN

## **GROUP 5 - ARABIC**

- ENGLISH
- FRENCH
- SWEDISH
- TURKISH
- GERMAN
- HEBREW
- ITALIAN
- ARABIC

### **Using Coloured Buttons**

**RED** : No function.

**GREEN** : Is used to switch the aspect ratio between 4:3 and 16:9.

**YELLOW** : Is used to prepare the system for screen-adjustments.

**BLUE** : No function.

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## 1. CHANGE HISTORY

Revision	Date	Author	Comments
Rev 1.0	7/23/2000	Jim Loughin	Initial Release
Rev 1.1	8/23/2000	Jim Loughin	Updated to match final design

## 2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Major functional blocks are discussed briefly in this section. A more detailed description is contained later in the document.

### 2.1 STI5508

The STI5508 provides a highly integrated back-end solution for DVD applications. A host CPU handles both the general application (the user interface, and the DVD, CD-DA, VCD, SVCD navigation) and the drivers of the different embedded peripheral (audio/video, karaoke, sub-picture decoders, OSD, PAL/NTSC encoder...). Because of its memory savings, increased number of internal peripherals, improved development platform and reference design, the STI5508 offers a cost-effective solution to DVD applications, with rapid time-to-market. These functions include:

#### **Integrated 32-bit host CPU @ 60MHz**

- 2 Kbytes of instruction cache, 2 Kbytes of data cache, and 4Kbytes of SRAM configurable as data cache.

#### **Audio decoder**

- 5.1 channel Dolby Digital®/MPEG-2 multi-channel decoding, 3 X 2-channel PCM outputs
- IEC60958 – IEC61937 digital output
- DTS® digital out 5.1 channel
- SRS®/TruSurround®
- MP3 decoding

#### **Karaoke processor**

- Echo, pitch shift, microphone inputs, voice cancellation and multiple other effects

#### **Video decoder**

- Supports MPEG-2 MP@ML
- Fully programmable zoom-in and zoom-out
- PAL to NTSC and NTSC to PAL conversion

#### **DVD and SVCD subpicture decoder**

#### **High performance on-screen display**

- to 8 bits per pixel OSD options
- Anti-flicker, anti-flutter and anti-aliasing filters

#### **PAL/NTSC/SECAM encoder**

- RGB, CVBS, Y/C and YUV outputs with 10-bit DACs
- Macrovision® 7.01/6.1 compatible

#### **Shared SDRAM memory interface**

- Supports one or two 16Mbit, or one 64Mbit 125 MHZ SDRAMs

#### **Programmable CPU memory interface for SDRAM, ROM, peripherals...**

#### **Front-end interface**

- DVD, VCD, SVCD and CD-DA compatible
- Serial, parallel and ATAPI interfaces
- Hardware sector filtering
- Integrated CSS decryption and track buffer

#### **Integrated peripherals**

- UARTS, 2 SmartCards, I2C controller, 3 PWM outputs, 3 capture timers
- Modem support
- 38 bits of programmable I/O

Please refer to the STI5508 Data Sheets: *STI5508 DVD HOST PROCESSOR WITH ENHANCED AUDIO FEATURES* and *STI5508 REGISTER MANUAL* for more detailed information.

### 2.2 MEMORY

The STI5508 includes all of the interface signals to connect to industry standard SDRAM, DRAM, ROM, and I2C memory devices. The system includes one or two SDRAM components. The MPEG decoder unit interfaces to a single 4M x 16bit SDRAM over the SMI bus. The general purpose processor can share the decoder SDRAM or can access an optional SDRAM installed on the EMI bus. This EMI SDRAM can be either a 1Mx16 or 4Mx16 chip. The optional EMI SDRAM can be installed if the system requires higher performance or requires more RAM than is standard system (due to complex trick modes, advanced GUI, etc). The standard production Raviscent CineMasterCE software will execute without EMI SDRAM installed, however EMI SDRAM is required to perform debugging and prototyping. A single 1Mx16 FLASH ROM device is support on the EMI bus. There is also a small I<sup>2</sup>C serial EEPROM (from 1Kbit to 256Kbit) for storage of user player settings, software configuration information, title specific information, or other purposes.

## 2.3 DRIVE INTERFACES

The system supports either a standard ATA/PI drive interface or the SGS Thomson TVM502 drive (simply called "TMM"). The TMM drive is supplied with either a three connector interface or a single FFC cable connection. The design supports either connection method. The TMM three connector interface utilizes separate connectors for power, data, and drive tray motor control. Circuitry to control the TMM drive tray is located on the decoder board when this TMM drive version is used. The interface to the ATA/PI drive is included within the STi5508. The ATA/PI data bus is buffered so that the ATA/PI cable does not interfere with signal quality. An ATA/PI drive is connected via the standard 34 pin dual row PC style IDE header. An IDE power connector is also supported for convenience.

## 2.4 FRONT PANEL

The front panel is included in the reference design and is based around an inexpensive Futaba VFD and a common NEC front panel controller chip, (uPD16311). The STi5508 controls the uPD16311 using several control signals, (clock, data, chip select). The infra-red remote control signal is passed directly to the STi5508 for decoding. A more advanced front panel is possible with the addition of a front panel microcontroller. A Microchip PIC can be used to control the 16311, receive the infra-red remote control decoding, and system power down. Communication between the STi5508 and the front panel PIC is accomplished over an I<sup>2</sup>C interface.

The front panel connector also supports two microphone inputs and a stereo headphone output.

## 2.5 REAR PANEL

A typical rear panel is included in the reference design. This rear panel supports:

- Six channel and two channel simultaneous audio outputs
- Optical and coax S/PDIF outputs are supported
- Composite, S-Video, and RGB/YUV outputs
- Dual SCART provides SCART passthrough when DVD output is not supplied
- External video DENC Connections

The six video signals used to provide CVBS, S-Video, and RGB/YUV are generated by the STi5508's internal video DAC. The video signals are buffered by external circuitry. The STi5508 can generate either RGB or YUV outputs on three of the pins by configuring internal STi5508 registers.

Six channel audio output by the STi5508 in the form of three I<sup>2</sup>S (or similar) data streams. An addition, an I<sup>2</sup>S stream is generated by the STi5508 to support simultaneous two-channel output. The S/PDIF serial stream is also generated by the STi5508 output by the rear panel. A six-channel audio DAC, a stereo DAC, or both can be installed.

## 3 GPIO, IRQ, AND CHIP SELECT ASSIGNMENTS

PIO Port Bit	Pin #	STi5508 Alternate Function	CineMaster CE Function
Port 0 Bit 0	186	SC0_DATA	#SOFT_RESET
Port 0 Bit 1	187	#ATAPI_RD	#ATAPI_RD
Port 0 Bit 2	188	#ATAPI_WR	#ATAPI_WR
Port 0 Bit 3	189	SC0_CLK	DAC_CCLK (Audio DAC control)
Port 0 Bit 4	190	SC0_RST	DAC_CCLK (Audio DAC control)
Port 0 Bit 5	191	SC0_CMD_VCC	#DAC_CS0 (Audio DAC control)
Port 0 Bit 6	192	SC0_DATA_DIR	#DAC_CS1 (Audio DAC control)
Port 0 Bit 7	193	SC0_DETECT	Unused (Test Point 39)
Port 1 Bit 0	194	SSC0_DATA	SDA (I2C)
Port 1 Bit 1	195	SSC0_CLK	SCL (I2C)
Port 1 Bit 2	196	PARA_DVALID/SC_EXT_CLK	Unused (Test Point 35)
Port 1 Bit 3	197	TXD2	TXD (Serial Port)
Port 1 Bit 4	200	RXD2	RXD (Serial Port)
Port 1 Bit 5	201	PARA_SYNC/TXD1	SR0 (for PLL1700)
Port 1 Bit 6	202	TRIGIN	TRIGIN (JTAG)
Port 1 Bit 7	203	TRIGOUT	TRIGOUT (JTAG)
Port 2 Bit 0	204	SC1_DATA	FPCLK (Front Panel)
Port 2 Bit 1	205	PARA_REQ/RXD1	FS0 (for PLL1700)
Port 2 Bit 2	206	PARA_STR	FS1 (for PLL1700)
Port 2 Bit 3	207	SC1_CLK	RTS (Serial Port)
Port 2 Bit 4	208	SC1_RST	CTS (Serial Port)
Port 2 Bit 5	1	SC1_CMD_VCC	FPDATA (Front Panel)
Port 2 Bit 6	2	DAC_DATA/SC1_DATA_DIR	DAC_DATA (Stereo Audio)
Port 2 Bit 7	3	SC1_DETECT	FPSTRB (Front Panel)

Port 3 Bit 0	6	PARA_DATA0	OPEN (TMM Tray Control)
Port 3 Bit 1	7	PARA_DATA1	CLOSE (TMM Tray Control)
Port 3 Bit 2	8	PARA_DATA2	Unused (Test Point 36)
Port 3 Bit 3	9	PARA_DATA3	Front Panel IR
Port 3 Bit 4	10	PARA_DATA4	Unused (Test Point 37)
Port 3 Bit 5	11	PARA_DATA5	Unused (Test Point 38)
Port 3 Bit 6	12	PARA_DATA6/COMP1	#SENSE (TMM Tray Control)
Port 3 Bit 7	13	PARA_DATA7/COMP2	#PUSH (TMM Tray Control)
Port 4 Bit 0	39	YUV0	YUV0 (External Video DENC)
Port 4 Bit 1	40	YUV1	YUV1
Port 4 Bit 2	41	YUV2	YUV2
Port 4 Bit 3	42	YUV3	YUV3
Port 4 Bit 4	43	YUV4	YUV4
Port 4 Bit 5	44	YUV5	YUV5
Port 4 Bit 6	45	YUV6	YUV6
Port 4 Bit 7	46	YUV7	YUV7

\* Front Panel uses the 16311 controller. In the CineMaster design, FPDIN and FPDOUT are connected together as FPDATA.

Pin Name	Pin #	STi5508 Pin Function	CineMaster CE Function
#CE1	134	Programmable Chip Enable 1	ATAPI Buffer Chip Enable
#CE2	133	Programmable Chip Enable 2	Unused
#CE3	132	Programmable Chip Enable 3	FLASH Memory Chip Select
#IRQ0	127	Interrupt 1	Front Panel Interrupt
#IRQ1	126	Interrupt 2	Front End Interrupt (ATAPI/TMM)
#IRQ2	125	Interrupt 3	Unused

*Table 1 GPIO, IRQ, and Chip Select Assignments*

#### 4. JUMPER CONFIGURATION

Jumper	Function	Installed	Not Installed
JP1	Power Down	+3.3V, +5V and +12V are disconnected from the STi5508 and associated circuitry using a FET switch	Uninstalled – all components are powered
JP3	Boot From Link	forces STi5508 to boot from JTAG interface only	Not Installed – STi5508 will attempt to boot from FLASH, but will also boot from JTAG interface

\* Note: There is no JP2

*Table 2 Jumper Configuration*

#### 5. AUDIO OUTPUT

The STi5508 supports both a six channel analog output and a stereo output configuration. Both of these output configurations are available simultaneously (eight analog outputs total). In a system configuration with six analog outputs, the front left and right channels can be configured to provide the stereo outputs, Dolby Surround, and SRS TruSurround, or the left and right front channels for a 5.1 channel surround system.

The STi5508 also provides a stereo output channel that can be used in combination with the 5.1 outputs. An example of this configuration is a DVD player with these stereo outputs connected to the TV and the six channel outputs connected to the surround sound amplifier unit. In this setup, the consumer can use the TV speakers or the surround speaker without changing any wires. The stereo output can be configured separately from the six-channel left and right outputs, so, for example, the stereo output can be configured for Dolby ProLogic.

The STi5508 also provides digital output in S/PDIF format. The evaluation board supports both optical and coaxial S/PDIF outputs.

##### 5.1 AUDIO DACs

The STi5508 supports several variations of an I<sup>2</sup>S type bus, varying the order of the data bits (leading or no leading zero bit, left or right alignment within frame, and MSB or LSB first) is possible using the STi5508 internal configuration registers. The I<sup>2</sup>S format uses four stereo data lines and three clock lines. The I<sup>2</sup>S data and clock lines can be connected directly to one or more audio DAC to generate analog audio output.

The evaluation board uses a six-channel DAC and also a two-channel DAC. The six-channel DAC is connected to the three STi5508 data signals for six-channel output and the two-channel DAC is connected to the STi5508 optional stereo output. The board can be configured with either the six- or two-channel DAC, or both. When the two-channel DAC is not used, the left and right front audio can be connected to the stereo audio output connectors by installing zero ohm resistors R364 and R365.

The six-channel DAC is an AKM AK4356. The two-channel DAC is an AK4394 also made by AKM. Both of these DACs support up to 192KHz sampling rate. A less expensive 96kHz two-channel DAC with the same pin-out can be placed instead of the AK4394. Four STi5508 PIO pins are used to configure the audio DACs. The outputs of the DACs are differential, not single ended so a slightly more expensive buffering circuit is required. The buffer circuits use NJR NJM5532 opamps to perform the low-pass filtering and the buffering.

## 5.2 AUDIO MUTE

The audio DACs contain an internal mute circuit and can be enabled by the STi5508 PIO pins. The evaluation board may output a small "pop" when the system is powered on and off, but no audible pops should be heard during operation or when entering or leaving standby mode.

## 6. VIDEO INTERFACE

The STi5508 integrates a PAL/NTSC encoder. It converts the digital MPEG/Sub Picture/OSD stream into a standard analog baseband PAL/NTSC signals. Six analog video outputs provide CVBS, S-Video (Y/C), and RGB/YUV formats. The three RGB signals can be configured via an internal STi5508 register setting to output either RGB or YUV video signals.

The encoder handles interlaced and non-interlaced mode. It can perform Closed Captions, CGMS or Teletext encoding and allows Macrovision 7.01/6.1 copy protection. The encoder supports both master and slave modes for synchronization.

The six video signals are routed to the back panel where they are low-pass filtered and buffered. The six active video buffer circuits on the decoder board are identical and use a video speed MAX4018 opamp made by Maxim.

The buffered CVBS video is available on a RCA (cinch) style jack, S-Video on a mini-DIN, RGB/YUV on a triple RCA jack, and all six signals (and stereo audio) are available on a SCART connector.

Note: The STi5508 is not capable of placing the video synch information in the green signal as required by some RGB monitors. The synch information must be obtained from the CVBS output and connected to the external sync input of an RGB monitor.

Note: When the STi5508 is configured to output YUV signals, the RGB pins of the SCART connector will also output YUV.

### 6.1 SCART INTERFACE

The Ravisent evaluation board contains a SCART controller chip from ST Microelectronics, the STv6412. This controller chip allows SCART daisy-chaining – the SCART output from another device can be connected to the DVD player SCART input and passed through when the DVD player is in standby.

All SCART functions are controlled by the 6412 chip, which is in turn controlled by the STi5508 over the I<sup>2</sup>C bus. Please see the *STv6412 AUDIO/VIDEO SWITCH MATRIX* data sheet for more detailed information.

### 6.2 DIGITAL VIDEO INTERFACE

An external video DENC can be connected to the STi5508. The digital output and analog input headers are provided on the board, J20 and J19 respectively. The video encoder is controlled via I<sup>2</sup>C through the header. Also supplied on the header are +3.3V, +5V, ground, and +5V and –5V analog supplies. The output of the external DENC is then fed into the video filter-buffers on board. The values of the discrete components in the filter-buffers should be changed to match the characteristics of the external DENC.

## 7. MPEG DECODER SDRAM MEMORY

The STi5508 includes glueless interfaces to SDRAM memory for the MPEG decoder. The STi5508 supports one or two 1Mx16bit chips or a 4Mx16bit SDRAM chip. However, the Ravisent evaluation board supports only a 64Mbit chip. The device used is a 4M x 16 bit, 125MHz, 3.3V, 54 pin TSOP II, Micron Technology MCT48LC4M16A2TG-7 or equivalent.

## 8. PROCESSOR SDRAM MEMORY

The STi5508 supports DRAM or SDRAM on its processor bus without any glue logic required. The Ravisent evaluation board supports only SDRAM - either a 1Mx16bit or a 4Mx16bit SDRAM. The STi5508 processor can be configured to share the decoder memory. This will reduce performance slightly, but will reduce the cost of the system, as processor SDRAM is no longer required. It is expected that a typical DVD player will not need any processor SDRAM and this chips will only be installed for test and debug purposes.

Dual PCB footprints were used to accommodate the differences in packaging between 16M and 64M SDRAMs. U5/1 is the 16Mbit footprint and U5/2 is the 64Mbit footprint. The same 64Mbit SDRAM used for decoder memory can be used for processor SDRAM.

## 9. FLASH MEMORY

The decoder board supports a single 1Mx16bit FLASH memory device. The device is a 1M x 16, 90ns, bottom boot block, 3.3V, 48 pin TSOP II, SGS Thomson M29F160BB-90N1 or equivalent. Both 3.3V and 5V FLASH devices can be installed. Our current FLASH loading software supports several FLASH chips from different manufacturers. To support new chips, the programming algorithm will have to be adapted, but this is a rather simple adaptation.

Note: Intel and Micron FLASH require that pins 13 and 14 are tied to the positive power supply to allow programming in circuit. To support these device families, install zero ohm (0R0) resistors in locations R79 and R80.

Note: Install a zero ohm resistor in location R350 to support +5V FLASH. Install zero ohms in R352 to support +3.3V FLASH. Never install both R350 and R352 at the same time as this will short the 3.3 and 5V supplies together. The default is +3.3V.

Note: Some FLASH devices use pin 15 for address pin A19, while most others use pin 9. To support a chip that uses pin 15, install R81.

## 10. SERIAL EEPROM MEMORY

An I<sup>2</sup>C serial EEPROM is used to store user configuration (i.e. language preferences, speaker setup, etc.) and software configuration information (i.e. remote control type). Industry standard EEPROM range in size from 1kbit to 256kbit and share the same IC footprint and pinout. The default device is 2kbit, 256k x 8, SOIC8 SGS Thomson ST24C02M1 or equivalent. See the section on Reset Circuitry for a less costly EEPROM solution.

## 11. TMM DRIVE INTERFACE

The STi5508 will directly supports a Thomson TVM502 drive (or a similar drive built around the ST chip drive set) without any external glue logic. The newer TVM drives include the disc tray motor control circuitry, but the older drives do not. Tray motor control circuitry is included on the evaluation board to support these older drives.

### 11.1 CONNECTION INFORMATION

The newer TMM drive uses a 19 pin FFC connector while the older drives use two PicoFlex ribbon connectors and a two pin tray motor connector. Both connector systems are supported on the evaluation board. The drive interface, with the exception of the tray motor circuitry, is contained entirely in the STi5508.

The older TMM drive connects to the evaluation board in three places:

- J5 – Drive tray motor terminals
- J6 – Power cable connector
- J7 – Data cable connector

The newer TMM drive connects to the evaluation board with a single connector:

- J8 – FFC19 connector

The connectors selected by Thomson for the data and power cables are in the PicoFlex product line manufactured by Molex and Lumberg. The FFC connector is available from many suppliers including Molex. See Bill of Material for part numbers.

### 11.2 TMM DRIVE TRAY MOTOR CONTROL AND PUSH AND STALL SENSE CIRCUITRY

There is circuitry on the decoder board to power the TMM drive tray and to monitor its activity. When the tray is being opened or closed and the tray has reached the end of its travel or is being jammed, the motor will stall and draw a high current. Circuitry monitors the level of current used by the motor and will toggle a PIO pin of the STi5508 when the motor has stalled, (schematic net name: #SENSE). The STi5508 will then remove power to the motor. Also, if the tray is open and the user pushes the tray to close it, the motor will generate voltage. Circuitry will sense this voltage and toggle another PIO pin, (schematic net name: #PUSH). The STi5508 will then close the tray.

The sensitivity of the push sense can be adjusted by changing the value of R114 in relation to R117. When the tray is motionless, the voltage across the motor is zero. When the tray is pushed the voltages at either side of the motor begin to diverge. These two voltages are fed into a comparator to create the trigger signal. This is an improved circuit from the Ravisent STi5505 evaluation boards and this new circuit is not sensitive to temperature or component tolerances.

Note: To disable the push sense circuit, remove R109 and R112. R106 and R107 should already be installed.

## 12. ATAPI DRIVE INTERFACE AND EPLD

The STi5508 includes a glueless ATAPI interface on-chip. While this interface limits performance of the system, it is a lower cost solution than providing external logic to interface the drive to the STi5508 front-end interface.

Standard ATAPI DVD drives are supported through the ATAPI EPLD interface. The drive connects to the decoder board through a standard 40 pin header, The header is a 2 row by x 20 pins, 0.1" pin spacing, and has 0.025" square pins.

Note: The decoder board supports the standard ATAPI electrical connections, but the software protocol within the drive is not always supported according to ATAPI specifications. Custom software may need to be developed and tested to support ATAPI drives from different manufacturers.



### **13 AUDIO SAMPLING RATE AND EXTERNAL PLL COMPONENT CONFIGURATION**

The decoder board has optional PLLs, which can be installed to provide the audio clock for the system. The initial version of the STi5505 was not able to provide an audio clock for 96kHz support and an external PLL was used to support this. This was fixed in the STi5505 later chip revisions and therefore no problems are expected in the STi5508. However, in case a problem arises, the PLL circuit can be installed to provide a high quality clock – particularly important in S/PDIF applications. In the default configuration, a small buffer chip is installed to buffer the audio clock between the STi5508 and the audio DACs.

### **14 UART SERIAL PORT**

The evaluation board provides an RS232 connection to the STi5508. A standard DB9 connector ribbon cable can be connected to the 10 pin header provided, (J9). The RS232 buffer can also be bypassed and the 3.3V signals can be accessed on the header. ASC2 is the serial port used to this connection.

### **15. FRONT PANEL**

#### **15.1 FRONT PANEL MICRO**

A Microchip PIC can be installed in the system to control the front panel VFD, perform IR remote control decoding and power down functions, and read the position on two POTs with its internal ADC. When the front panel micro is installed, the entire decoder board circuit can be powered down in standby mode because the PIC will decode the IR signals.

#### **15.2 VFD CONTROLLER**

The VFD controller is a NEC uPD16311. This controller is not a processor, but does include a simple state machine which scans the VFD and reads the front panel button matrix. The 16311 also includes RAM so it can store the current state of all the VFD icons and segments. Therefore, the 16311 need only be accessed when the VFD status changes and when the button status is read. The STi5508 can control this chip directly using PIO pins or can allow the front panel PIC to control the VFD.

#### **15.3 MICROPHONE INPUTS**

The board has two ¼" phono-jacks for microphone input. The microphone circuits consist of microphone pre-amps, a signal buffers, and a stereo ADC. The microphone pre-amp, SSM2165, conditions the signal for better performance. The stereo ADC is a Crystal CS5331 and connects directly to the STi5508 digital audio input via I<sup>2</sup>S.

Adjusting the value POT1 and POT2 can vary the compression characteristics of the microphone signal. See the SSM2165 data sheet for a graph of the compression characteristics and POT settings. When the correct POT setting is found, the pots can be replaced with fixed resistors, R382 and R383.

#### **15.4 HEADPHONE OUTPUTS**

The left and right audio is amplified and output through a stereo ¼" phono-jack. The audio is from the two-channel output, not the left and right channel of the six-channel, (the left and right six-channel audio can be connected to the left and right two-channel output when the stereo DAC is not installed). A dual logarithmic POT is used to adjust the volume of the audio before amplification, POT5. The connections for left and right channels at the headphone jack can be swapped by changing the resistor stuffing options, R376-379

### **16 MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS**

#### **16.1 POWER DOWN**

Two dual FET ICs can be installed on the decoder board to enable a power down feature. Power down is activated by connecting a switch across JP1, shorting the two pins together pulling pin 2 to +5V. The front panel microcontroller can also control the power down status by driving FPPWD high. When in power down state, power can be removed from all of the circuitry except the front panel micro, which must remain power to decode remote control signaling and scanning the front panel buttons. If the front panel micro is not used, then the STi5508 cannot be powered down.

The board can be configured in several ways to accomplish a power down goal. The net VCC\_PIC is always powered. VCC can either be switched (by installing R3) or always powered (by installing R1). VCC3 can either be switched (by installing R5) or always powered (by installing R2). VCC-S, VCC3-S, +12V-S, and +8V-S are switched. There are four LEDs used to indicate power state and they can be connected on either side of the FET switch. The dual FET is a Fairchild NDS8934 and is located at Q1 and Q2.

Note: If the power down feature is enabled FPPWD must be driven by the front panel micro or some other source.

#### **16.2 RESET CIRCUITRY**

Three different chips are supported to provide the power-on-reset and pushbutton reset function: Analog Device ADM707 (or equivalent), Telcom Semiconductor TC1270, or Xicor X1242. The TC1270 is a lower cost alternative to the ADM707. The Xicor device also includes 2kbits of Serial EEPROM storage and can be used to replace both the reset and SEEPROM devices to reduce cost. All three devices support and pushbutton reset switch.

### 16.3 VOLTAGE REGULATORS

There are two +5V linear regulators to generate +5V for the analog circuitry from +12V. A smaller DPAK surface mount device can be used in most circumstances, but in applications where more than 150mA are required, a TO-220 through-hole package can be used.

The STi5508 requires 2.5V to operate. This voltage is generated from +5V.

Negative 5V is required by the audio buffer circuitry and this is generated in one of three ways. If -12V is supplied by the power supply, it is regulated to -5V with a linear regulator. If no -12V is supplied, a DC-DC can be installed in U51 to generate either -12V or -5V. The use of a switching regulator to generate the negative voltage may introduce noise into that voltage, so better audio performance may be produced by generating -12V with the DC-DC converter and then regulating this to -5V with a linear regulator.

## 17 CONNECTORS

### 17.1 ATAPI DRIVE STANDARD CONNECTOR

ATAPI Drive Interface – J23			
Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	#RESET	2	GND
3	DATA7	4	DATA8
5	DATA6	6	DATA9
7	DATA5	8	DATA10
9	DATA4	10	DATA11
11	DATA3	12	DATA12
13	DATA2	14	DATA13
15	DATA1	16	DATA14
17	DATA0	18	DATA15
19	GND	20	-
21	DMARQ	22	GND
23	#IOW	24	GND
25	#IOR	26	GND
27	IOCHRDY	28	GND
29	#DMACK	30	GND
31	INTRQ	32	HIO16
33	ADDR1	34	#PDIAG
35	ADDR0	36	ADDR2
37	#CS0	38	#CS1
39	-	40	GND

Table 3 ATAPI Drive Interface – J23

TMM Tray Connector – J5	
Pin	Description
1	+12V
2	GND
3	GND
4	+5V

Table 4 ATAPI Power Connector – J4

### 17.2 TMM DRIVE CONNECTORS

TMM Tray Connector – J5	
Pin	Description
1	OPEN
2	CLOSE

Table 5 TMM Tray Connector – J5

TMM Power Connector – J6	
Pin	Description
1	+5V (filtered)
2	+5V
3	GND
4	GND (filtered)
5	GND
6	+8V
7	GND
8	+12V
9	GND
10	+3.3V

Table 6 TMM Power Connector – J6

TMM Data Connector – J7	
Pin	Description
2	GND
3	SYNC
4	FLAG
5	DATA
6	BCLK
7	GND
8	#FE RESET
9	FE INT
10	SCL
11	SDA
12	GND

Table 7 TMM Data Connector – J7

TMM FFC19 Connector – J8			
Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	-	11	SDA
2	GND	12	GND
3	SYNC	13	GND
4	FLAG	14	+3.3V
5	DATA	15	+5V
6	BCLK	16	GND
7	GND	17	GND (filtered)
8	#FRESET	18	+12V
9	FEINT	19	+8V or +12V
10	SCL		

Table 8 TMM FFC19 Connector – J8

### 17.3 STI5508 JTAG INTERFACE

JTAG Programming Interface – J2			
Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	-	2	GND
3	PIO3_7	4	GND
5	PIO3_6	6	GND
7	-	8	GND
9	TMS	10	GND
11	TCK	12	GND
13	TDI	14	GND
15	TDO	16	GND
17	#JTAG RESET	18	GND
19	#TRST	20	GND

Table 9 JTAG Programming Interface – J2

### 17.4 RS232 SERIAL PORT

RS232 Serial Port Header – J9			
Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	-	2	-
3	TXD	4	CTS
5	RXD	6	RTS
7	-	8	-
9	GND	10	-

Table 10 RS232 Serial Port Header – J9

## 17.5 DIGITAL YUV OUTPUT HEADER

Digital YUV Output Header – J20			
Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	YUV0	2	GND
3	YUV1	4	GND
5	YUV2	6	GND
7	YUV3	8	VSYNC
9	YUV4	10	-
11	YUV5	12	HSYNC
13	YUV6	14	-
15	YUV7	16	GND
17	PIXCLK	18	GND
19	-	20	GND
21	SCL	22	+5V or +3.3V
23	SDA	24	+5V (analog)
25	GND	26	-5V (analog)

Table 11 Digital YUV Output Header – J20

## 17.6 ANALOG VIDEO INPUT HEADER

Analog Video Input Header – J19			
Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	RED	2	GND
3	GREEN	4	GND
5	BLUE	6	GND
7	CHROMA	8	GND
9	LUMA	10	GND
11	CVBS	12	GND

Table 12 Analog Video Input Header – J19

## 17.7 SCART CONNECTORS

SCART Connectors – J10			
Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	RIGHT AUDIO OUT	2	RIGHT AUDIO IN
3	LEFT AUDIO OUT	4	GND
5	GND	6	LEFT AUDIO IN
7	BLUE	8	SWITCH
9	GND	10	-
11	GREEN	12	-
13	GND	14	GND
15	RED (CHROMA)	16	BLANK
17	GND	18	GND
19	CVBS OUT (LUMA)	20	CVBS IN
21	GND (shield)		

Table 13 SCART Connectors – J10

## 17.8 POWER CONNECTOR

Power Connector – J1	
Pin	Description
1	+5 V
2	+3.3 V
3	+3.3 V
4	GND
5	GND
6	+12 V
7 <sup>1</sup>	GND
8 <sup>1</sup>	-12 V

Table 14 Power Connector – J1

<sup>1</sup> Connection to these two terminals is not required unless the board uses –12V. In a system without –12V, a six pin header can be installed into pins one (1) through six (6) leaving pins seven (7) and eight (8) unpopulated.

## 18 SCHEMATICS

## 19 BILL OF MATERIALS

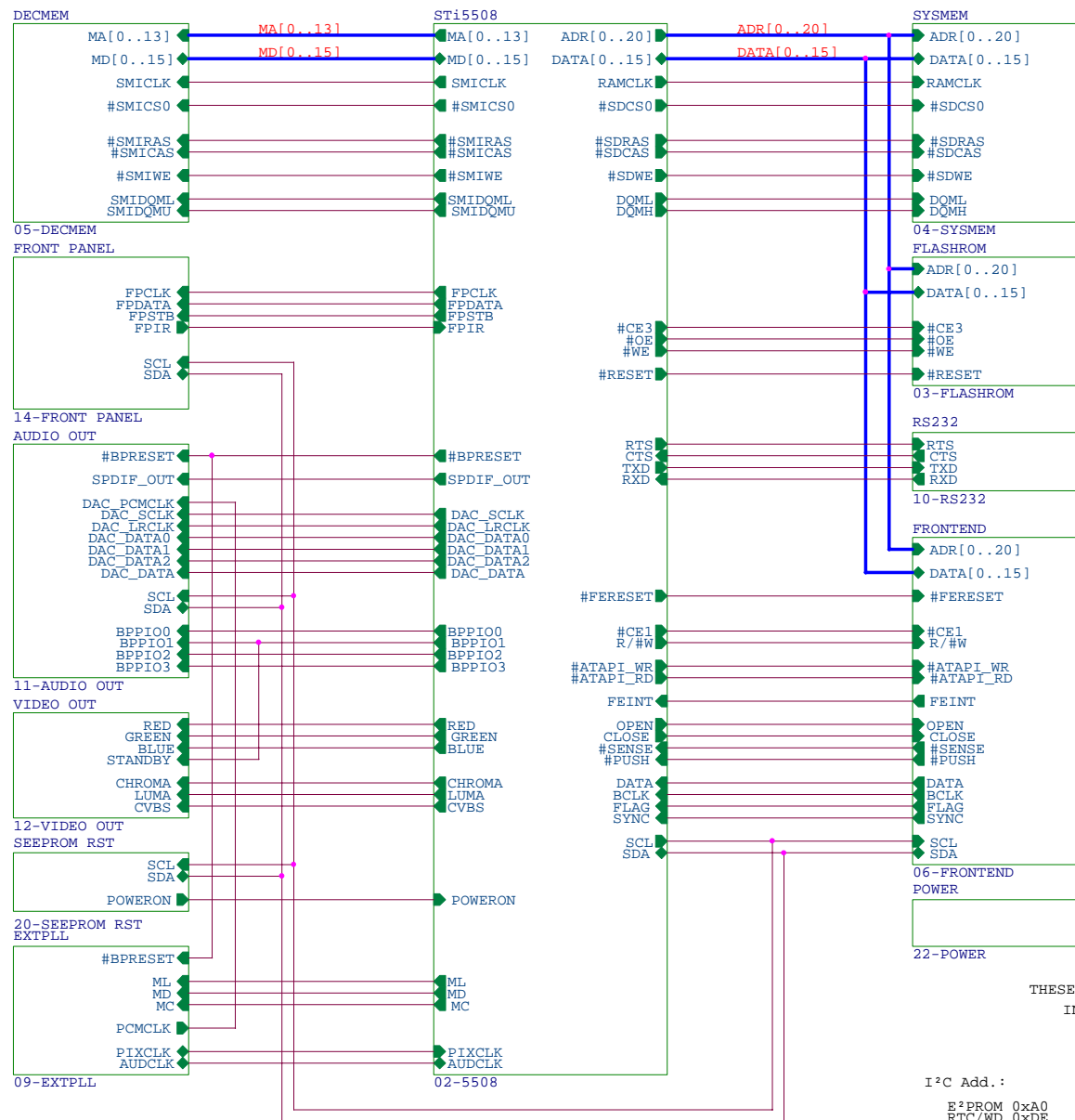
## 20 BOARD LAYOUT

### 20.1 TOP SIDE ASSEMBLY DRAWING

### 20.2 BOTTOM SIDE ASSEMBLY DRAWING

# Production - STi5508/80

REV	DESCRIPTION	APPROVAL	DATE
1.0	INITIAL RELEASE		



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INFORMATION OF RAVISENT Technologies Inc.  
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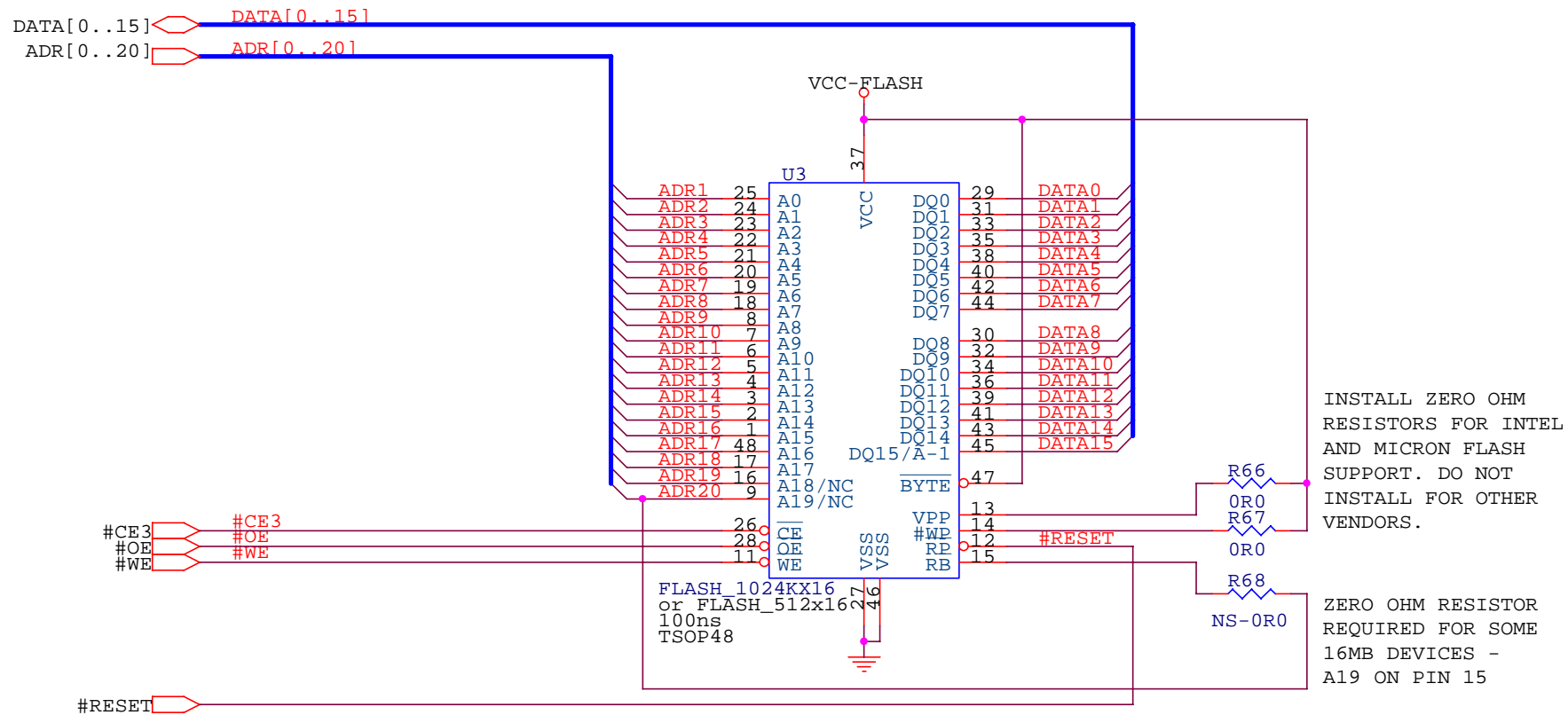
I<sup>2</sup>C Add.:

E<sup>2</sup>PROM 0xA0  
RTC/WD 0xDE  
NV-MEM 0xAE  
TVMS02 0x30

RAVISENT TECHNOLOGIES		
Title Production - Overview of Decoder Board		
Size A3	Document Number 101559	Rev 1.1
Date: Tuesday, December 26, 2000 Sheet 1 of 16		



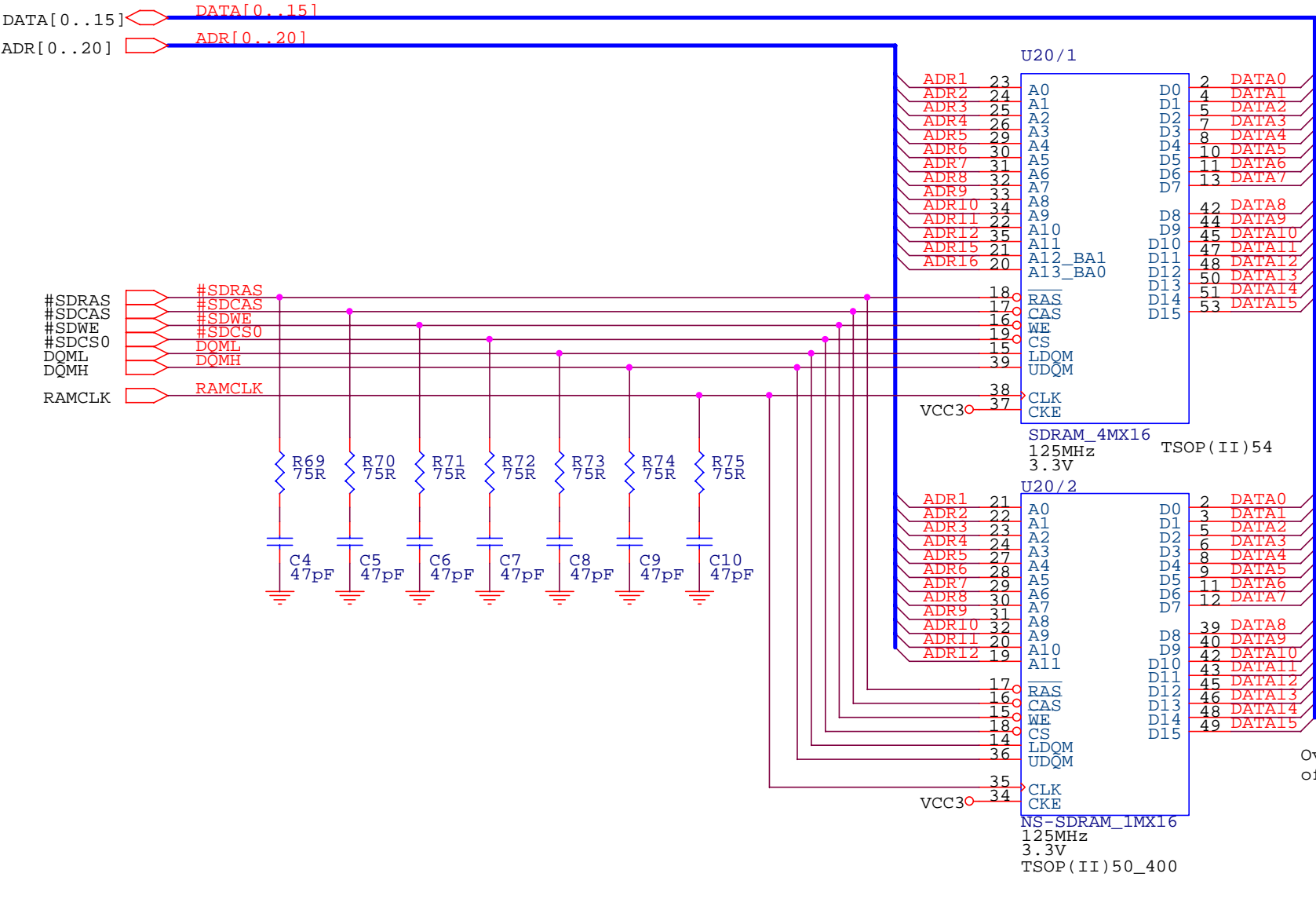
# Firmware Flash ROM



**RAVISENT**  
TECHNOLOGIES

Title		
Production - FLASH ROM Memory		
Size	Document Number	Rev
A4	101599	1.1
Date:	Tuesday, December 26, 2000	Sheet 3 of 16

Dedicated System Memory (Optional)



Overlap footprints of /1 and /2 parts



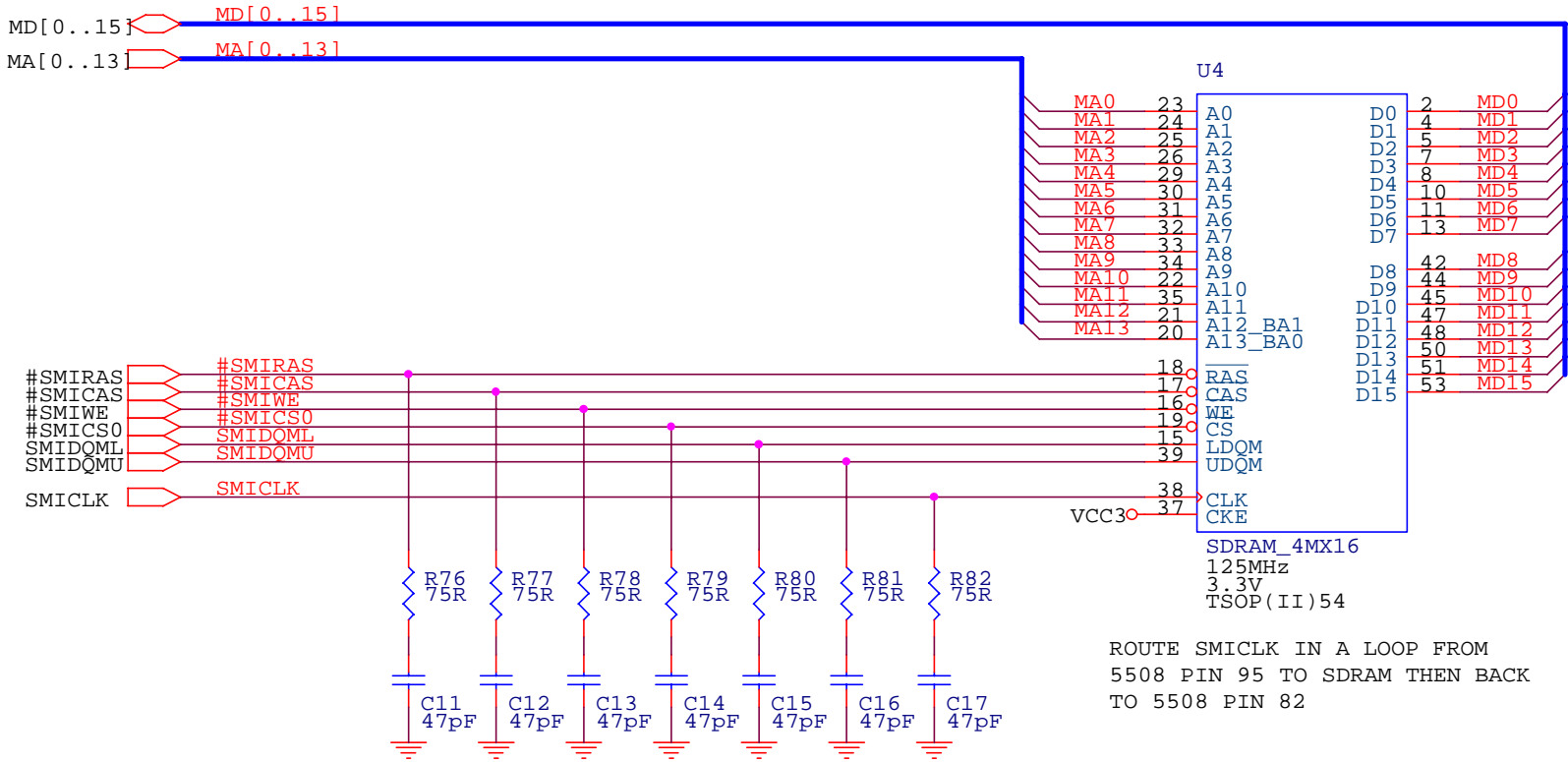
Note:  
- place RC termination close to U5  
- route SDCLK as short as possible  
- 125MHz SDRAMs are required

**RAVISENT**  
TECHNOLOGIES

Title			Production - System DRAM Memory
Size	A4	Document Number	101599
Date:	Tuesday, December 26, 2000	Sheet	4 of 16



Decoder / SMI Memory

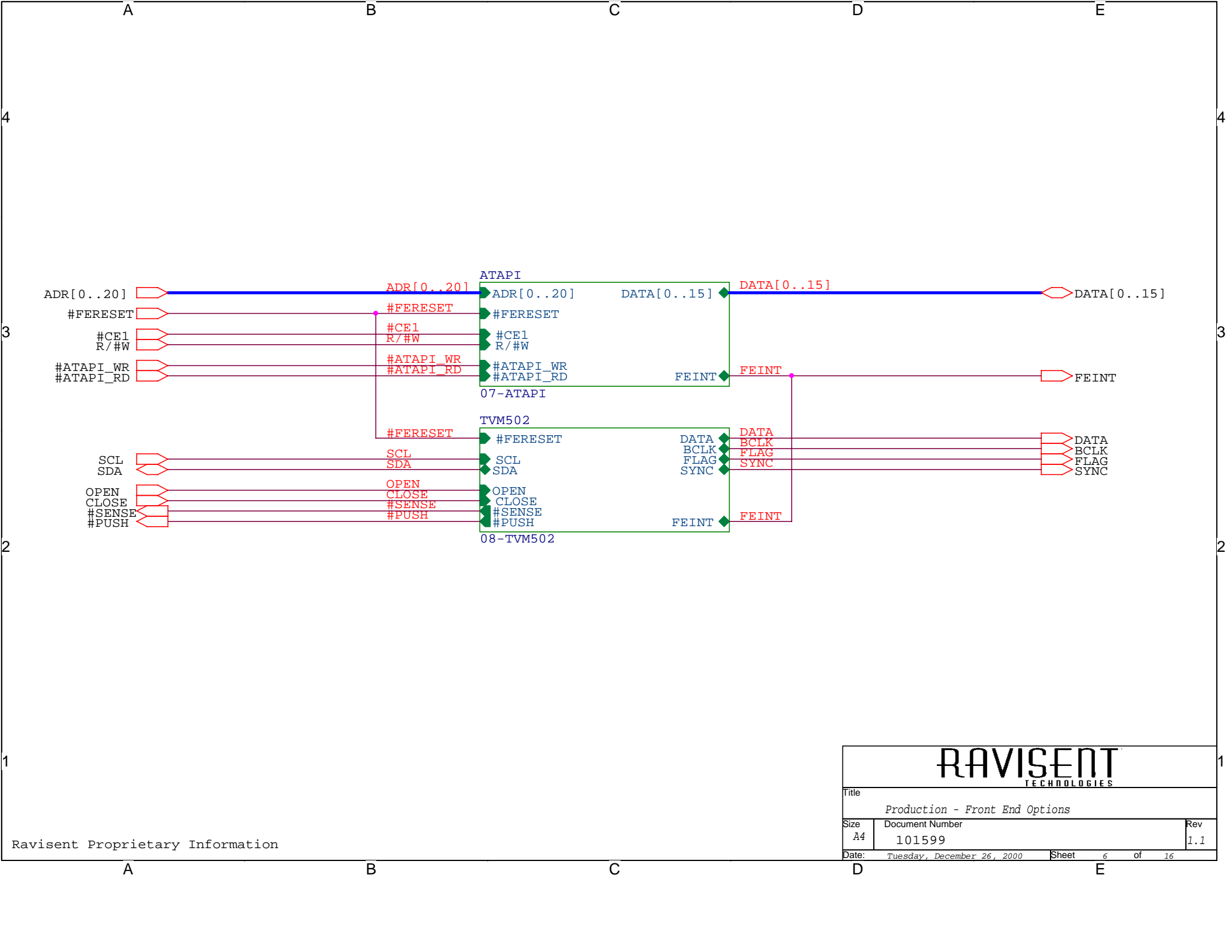


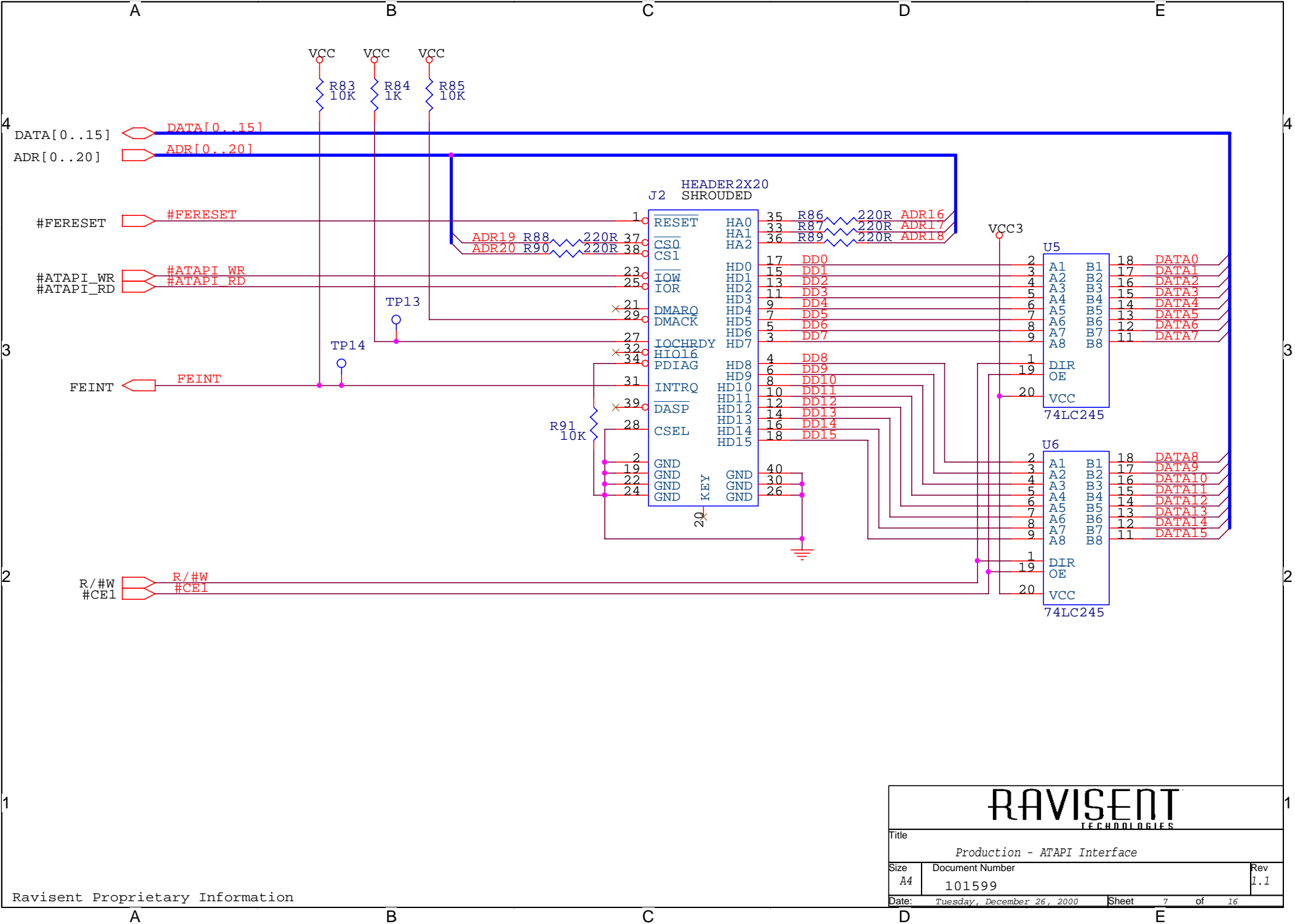
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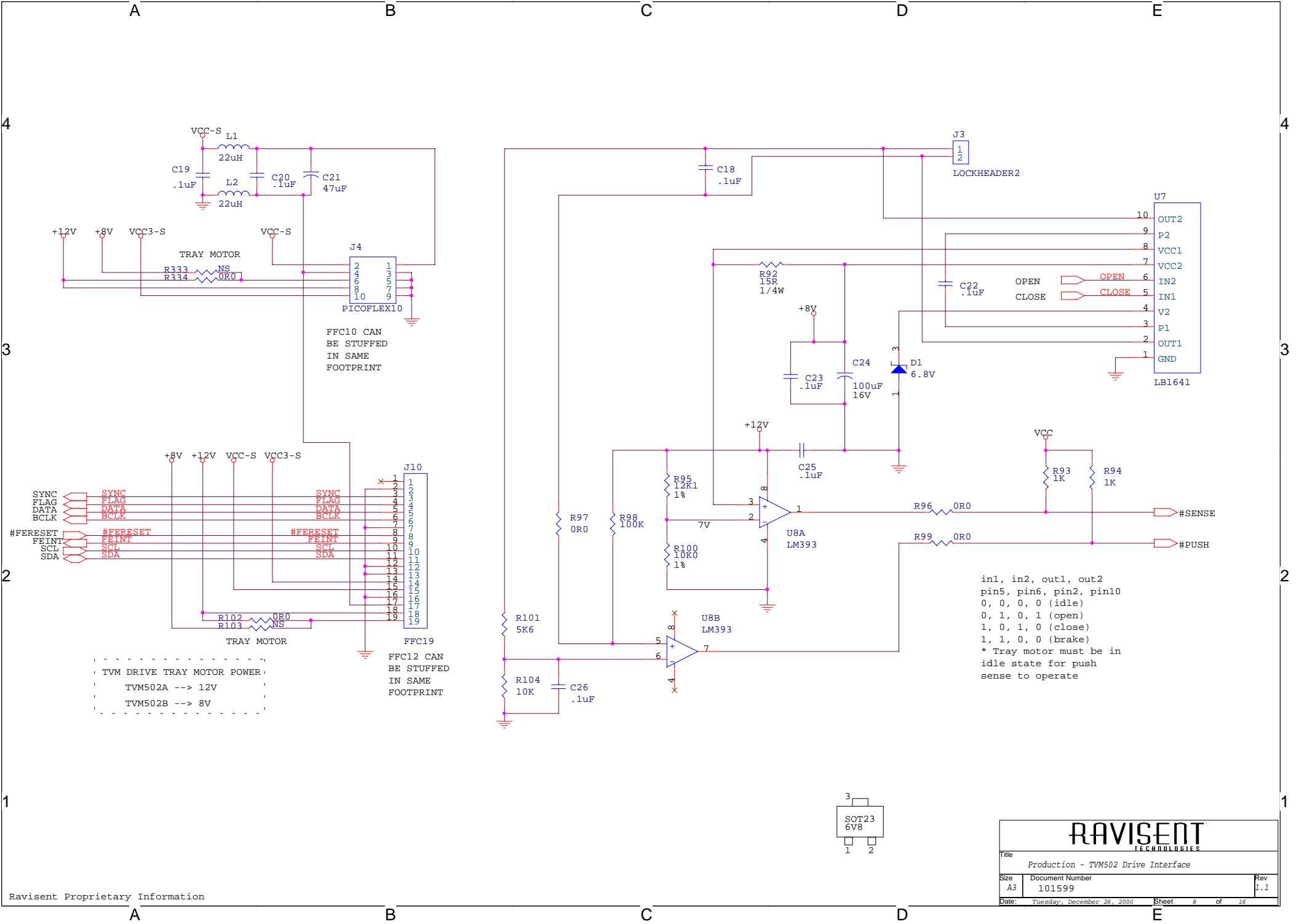
- place RC termination close to U6
- route SDCLK as short as possible
- 125MHz SDRAMs are required

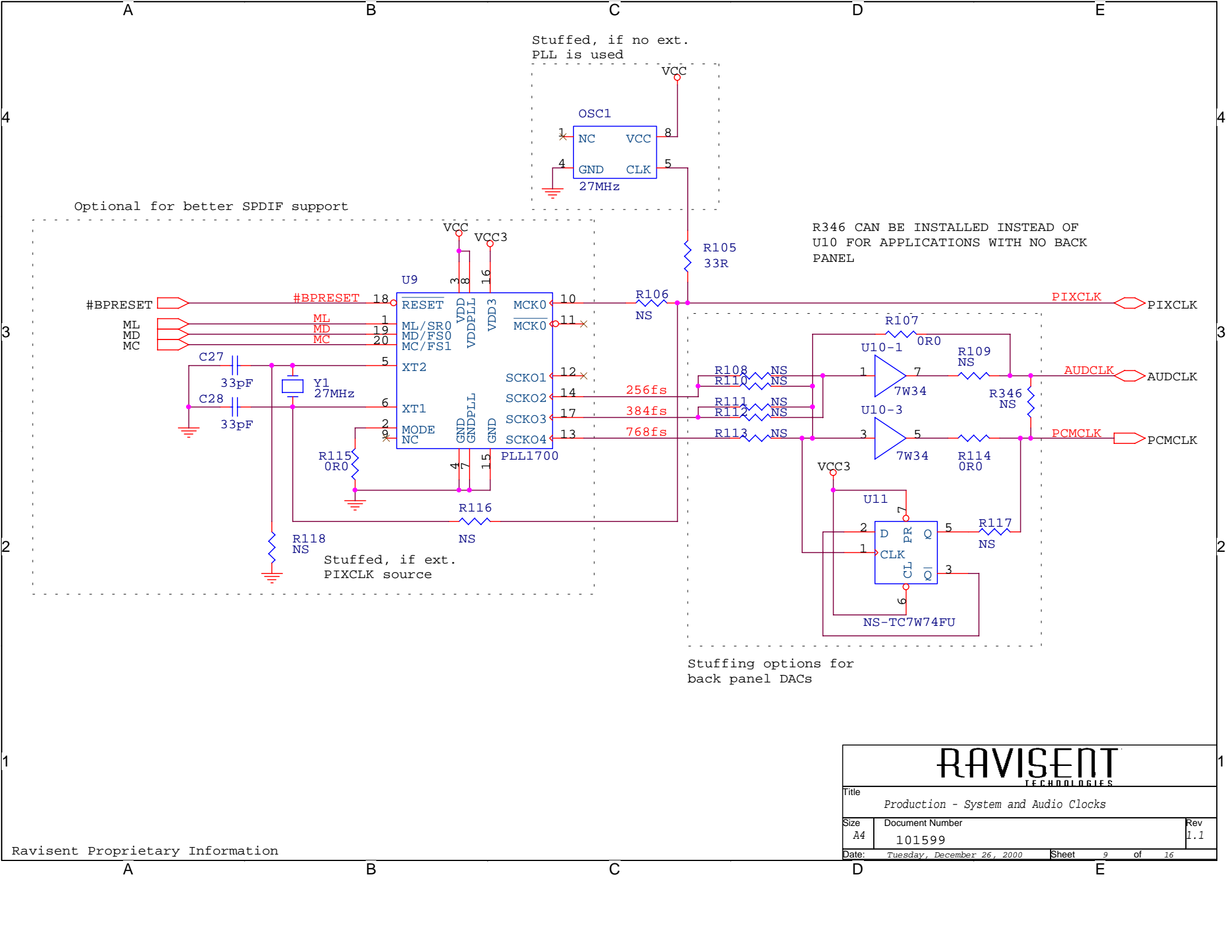
**RAVISENT**  
TECHNOLOGIES

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Size	Document Number		Rev
A4	101599		1.1
Date:	Tuesday, December 26, 2000	Sheet	5 of 16



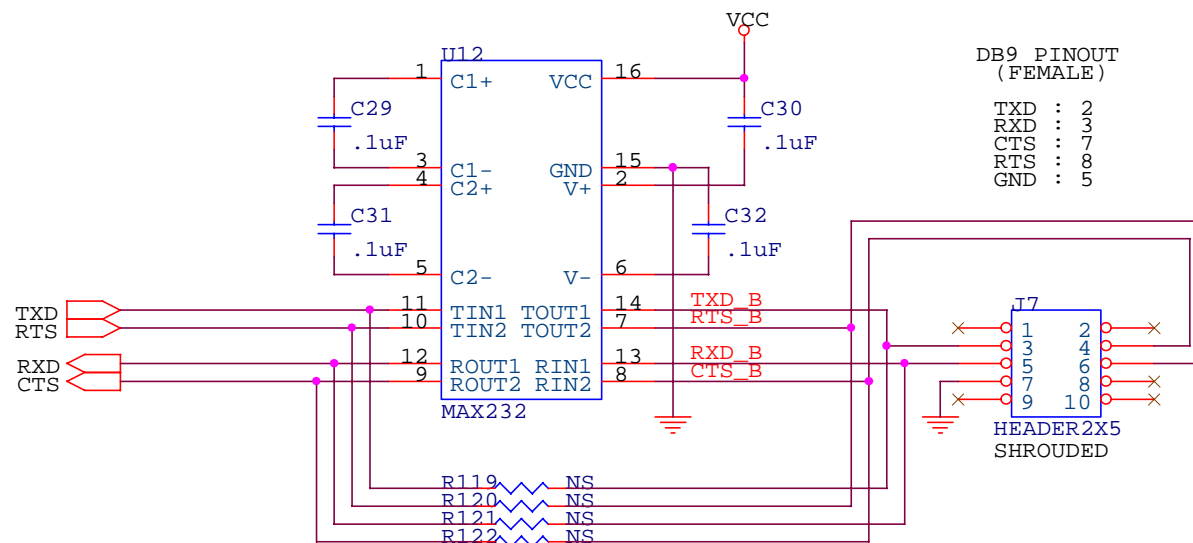




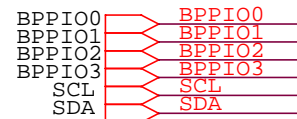


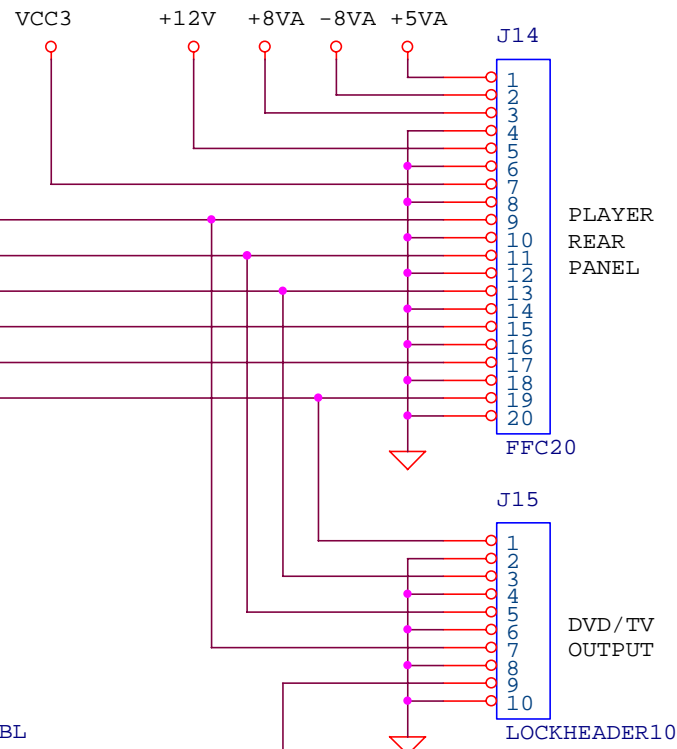
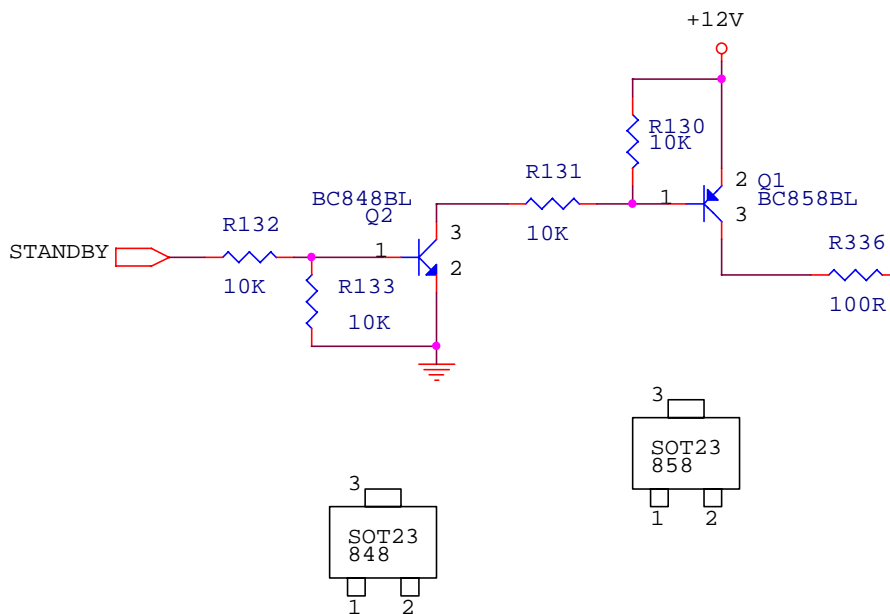
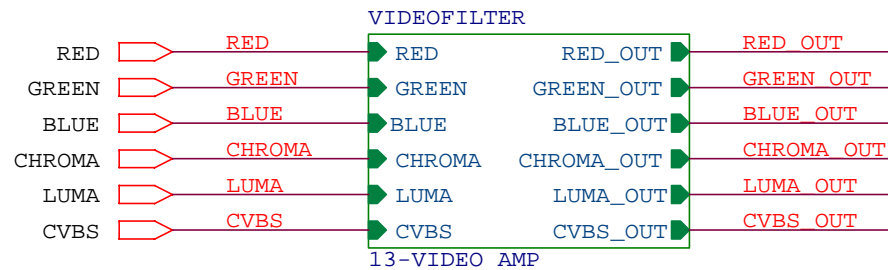
RAVISENT  
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Title		
Production - System and Audio Clocks		
Size	Document Number	Rev
A4	101599	1.1
Date:	Tuesday, December 26, 2000	Sheet 9 of 16



RAVISENT TECHNOLOGIES			
Title			
Production - RS232 Transceiver			
Size	Document Number		Rev
A4	101599		1.1
Date:	Tuesday, December 26, 2000	Sheet	10 of 16

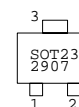
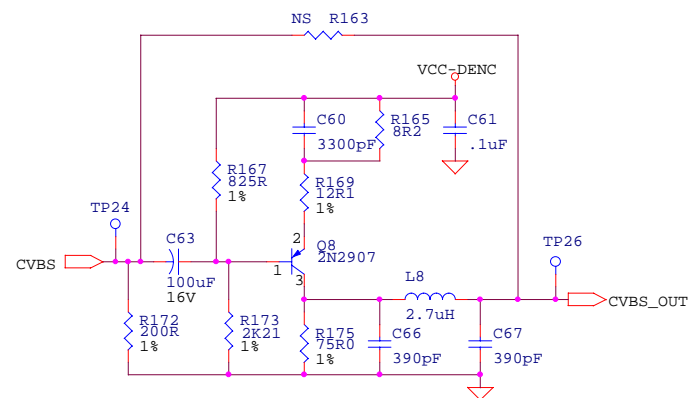
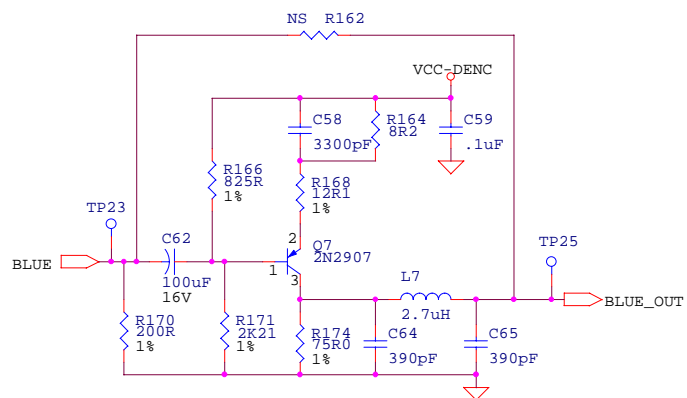
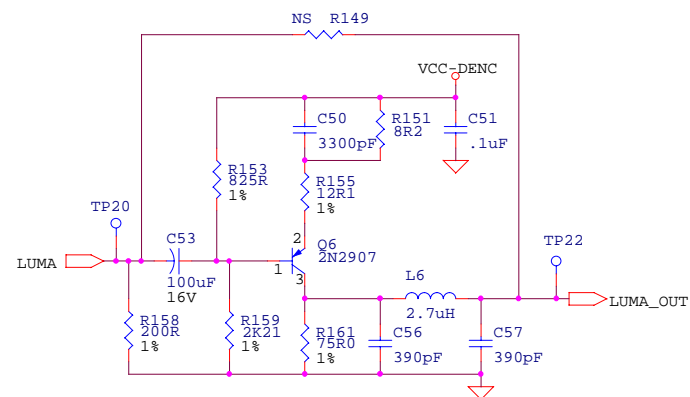
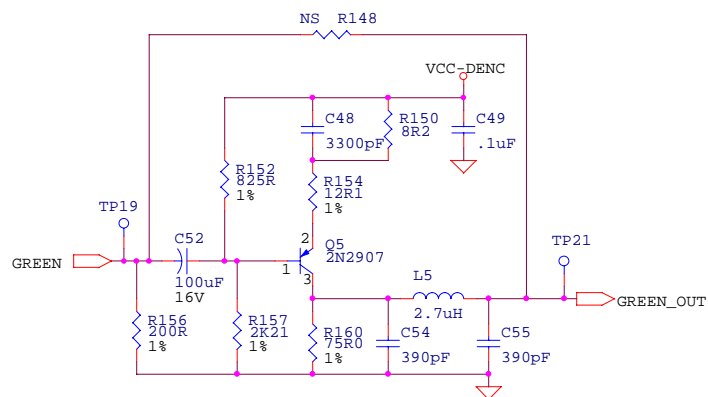
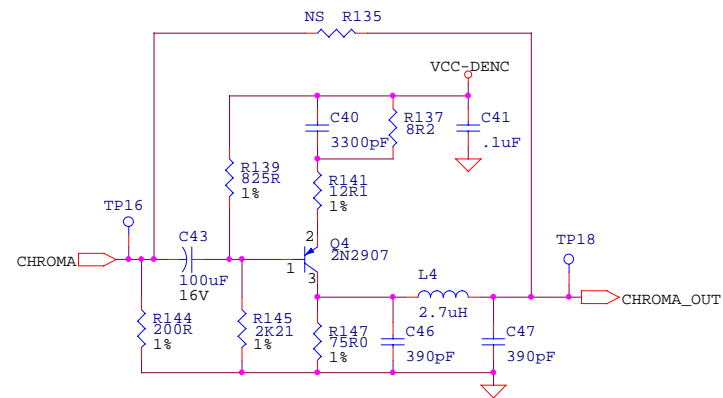
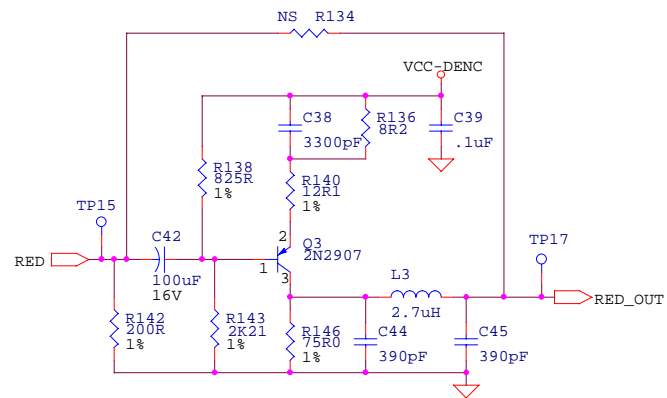
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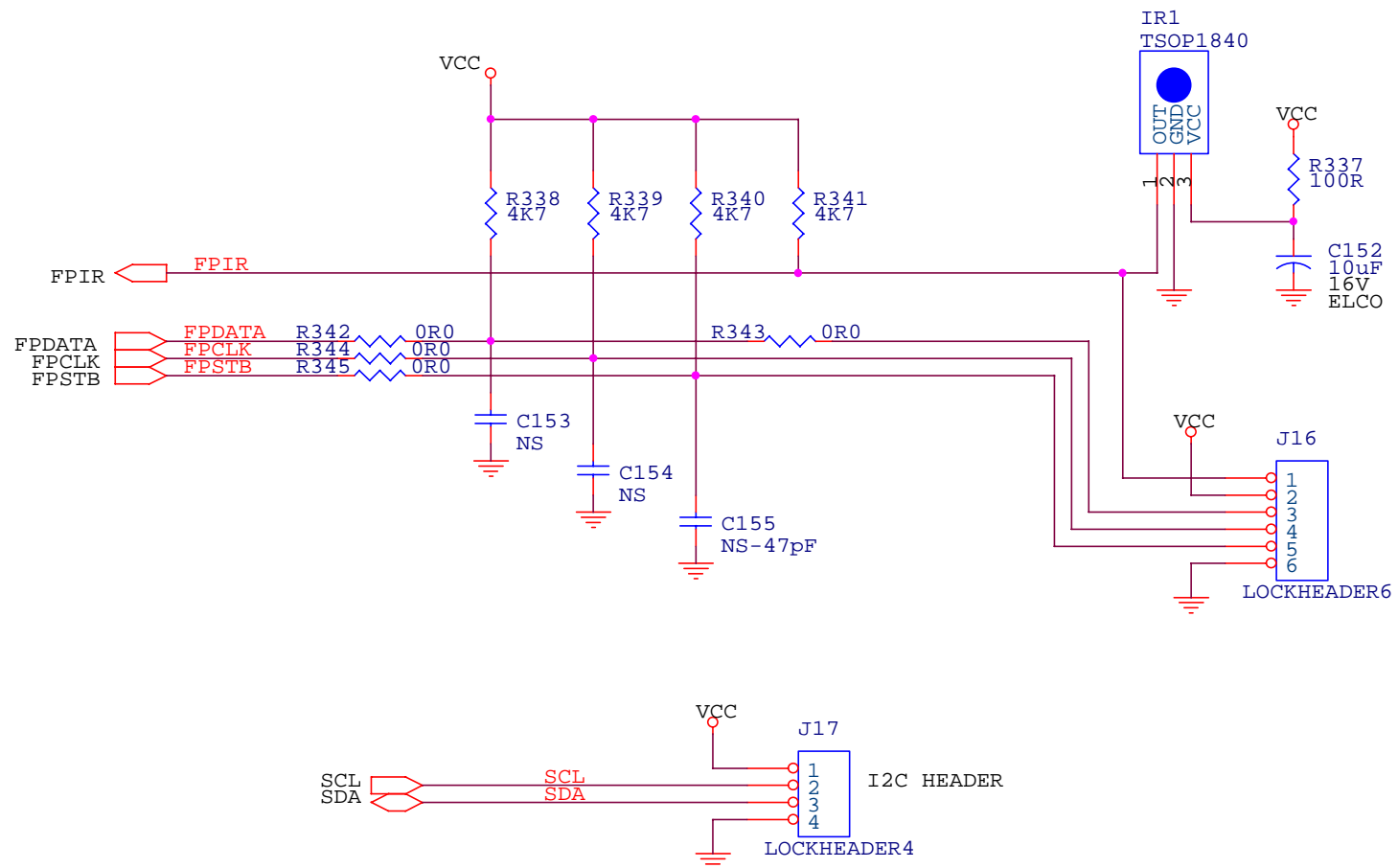


**RAVISENT**  
TECHNOLOGIES

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Size	Document Number	Rev
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Date:	Tuesday, December 26, 2000	Sheet 12 of 16

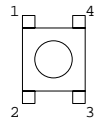




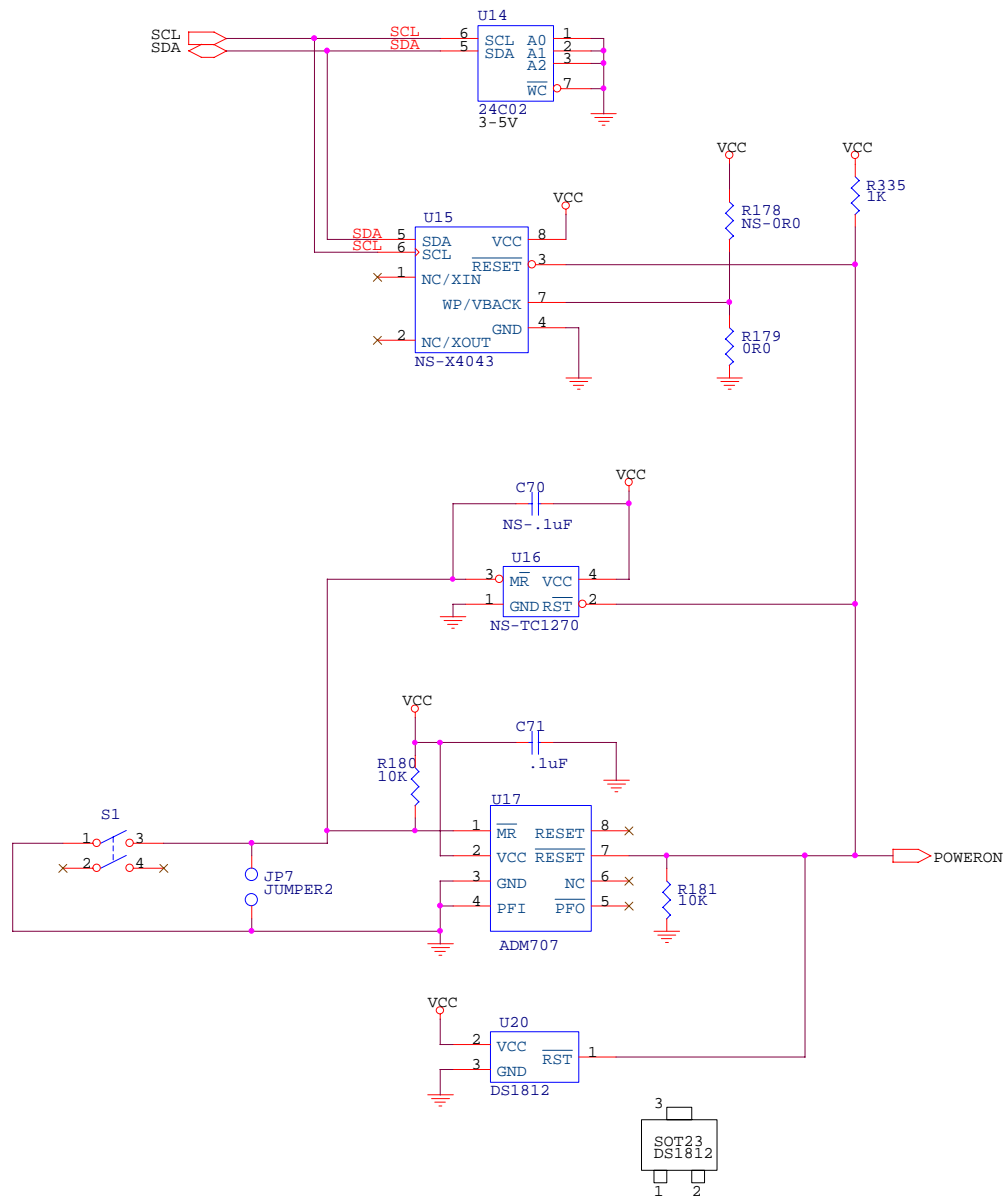


RAVISENT TECHNOLOGIES			
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Date:	Tuesday, December 26, 2000	Sheet	14 of 16

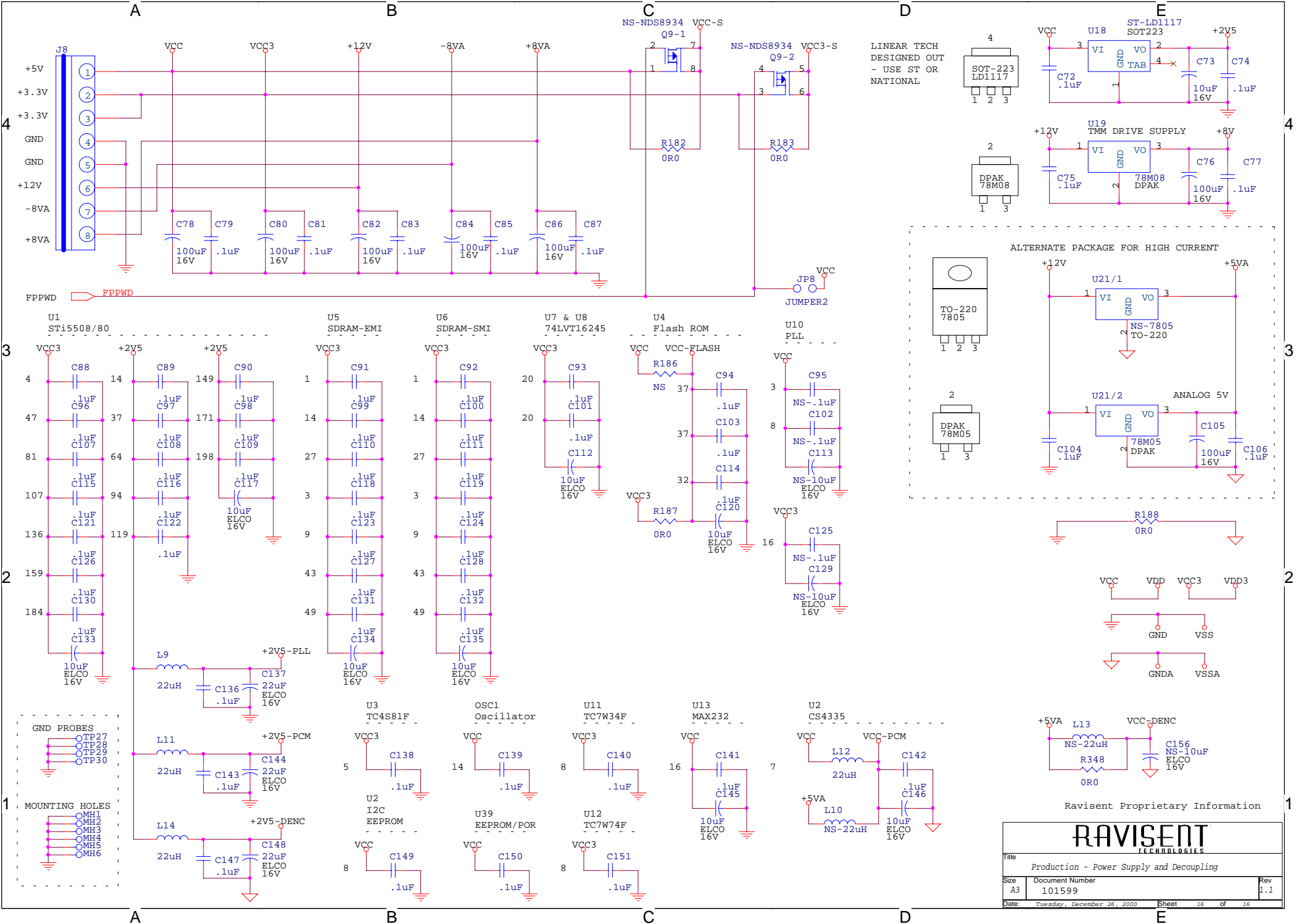
PUSHBUTTON SWITCH



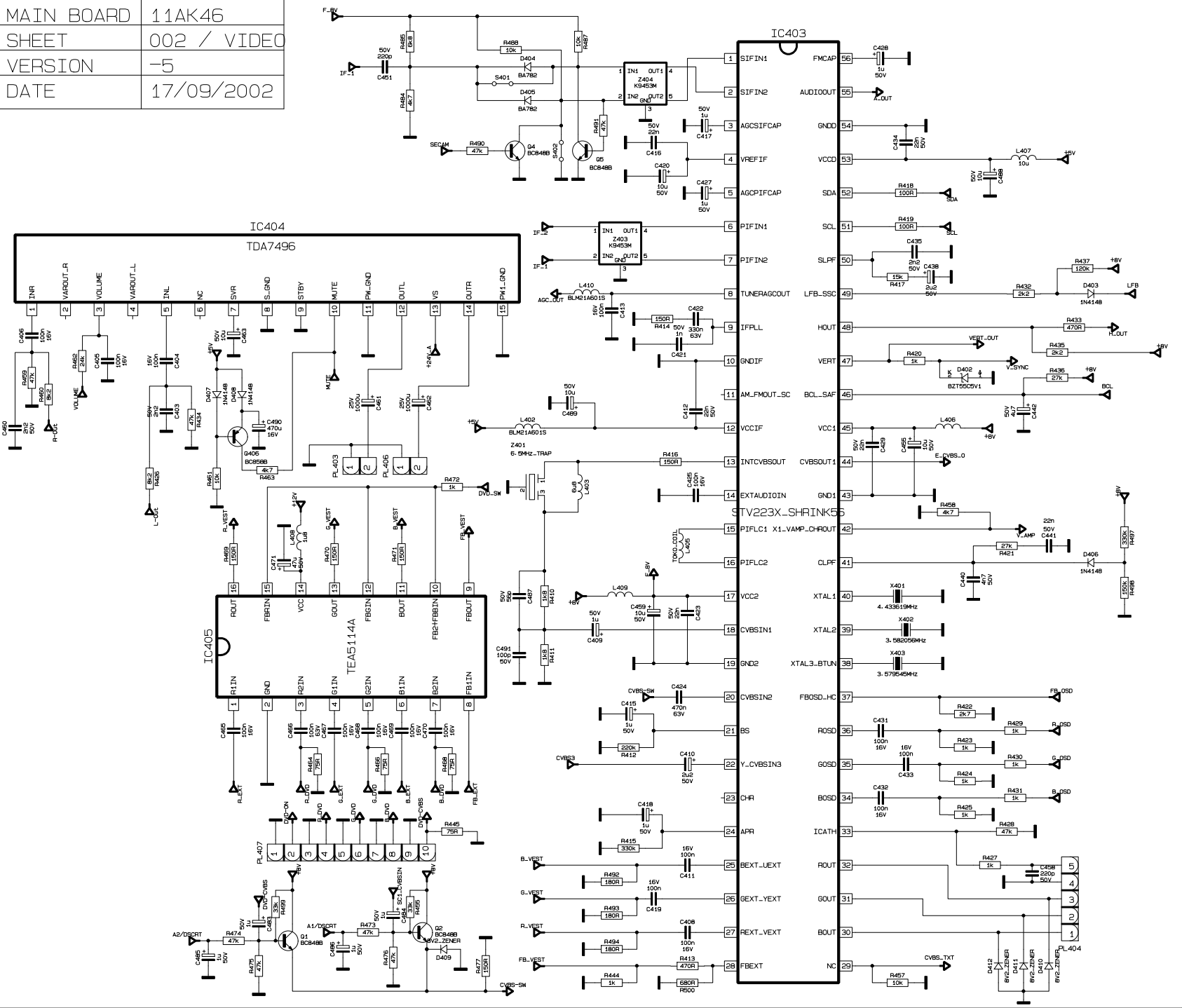
PINS 1 AND 2 ARE CONNECTED  
INTERNALLY  
PINS 3 AND 4 ARE CONNECTED  
INTERNALLY



RAVISENT TECHNOLOGIES		
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Size	Document Number	Rev
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Date:	Tuesday, December 26, 2000	Sheet 15 of 16

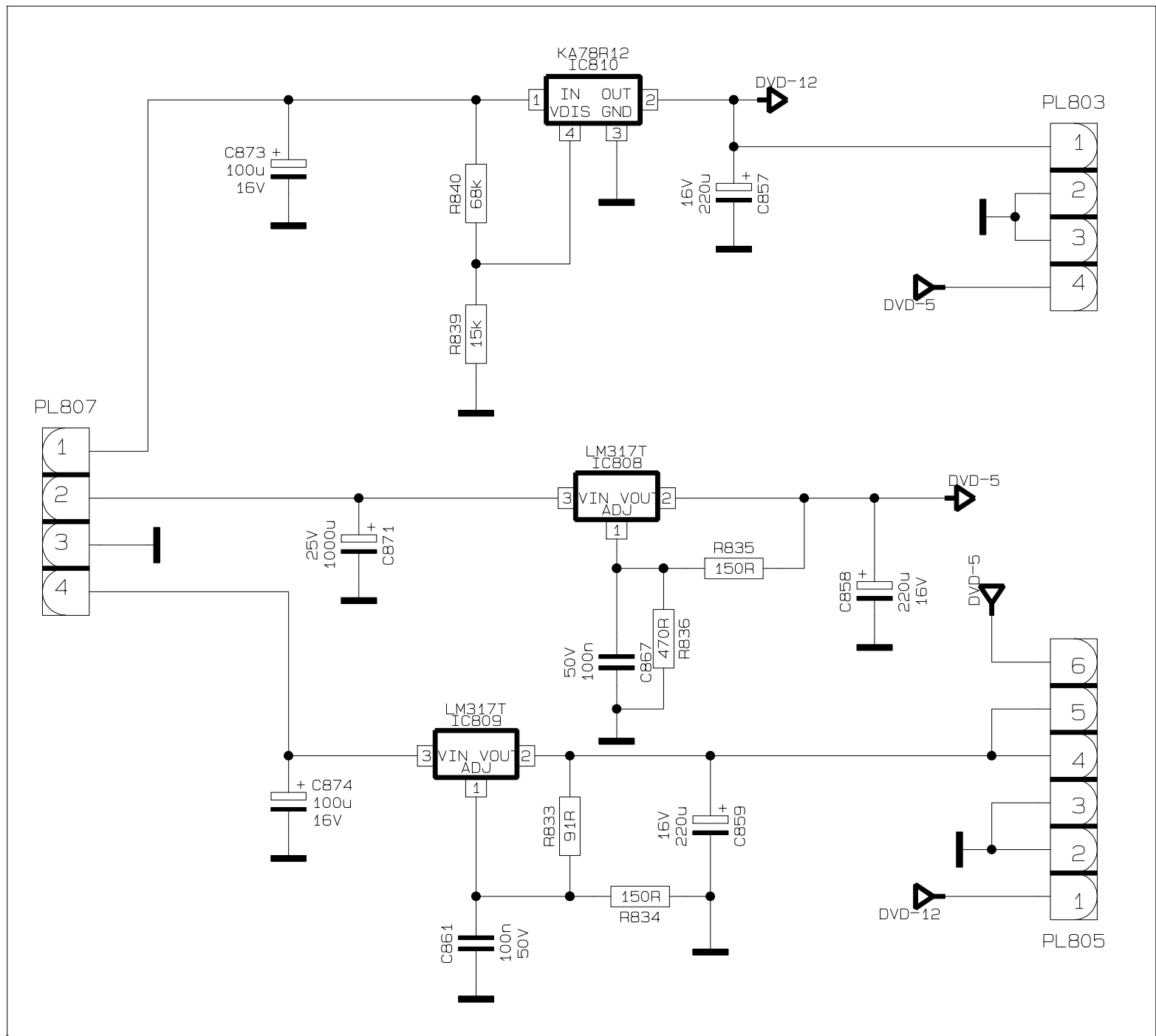


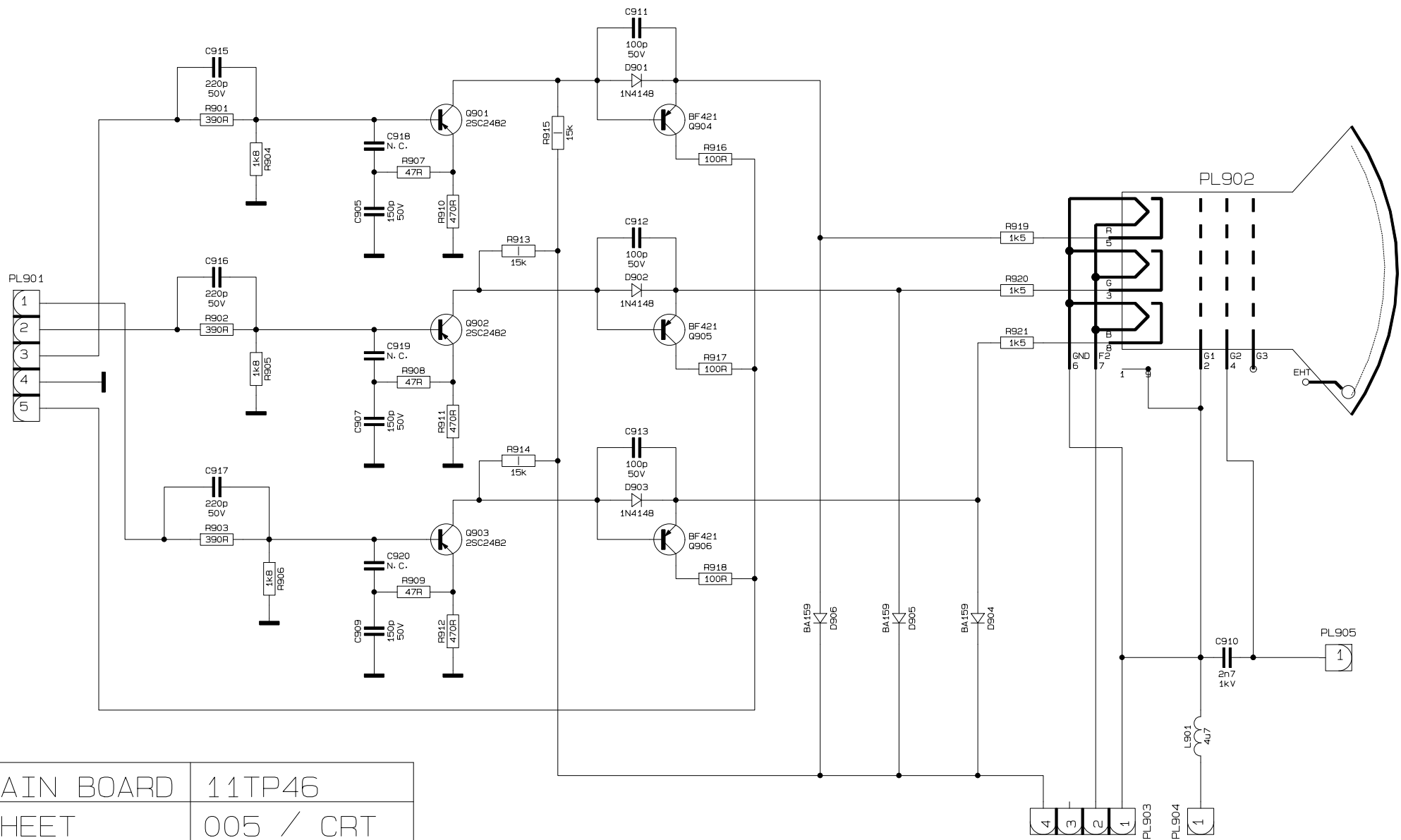
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SHEET	002 / VIDEO
VERSION	-5
DATE	17/09/2002



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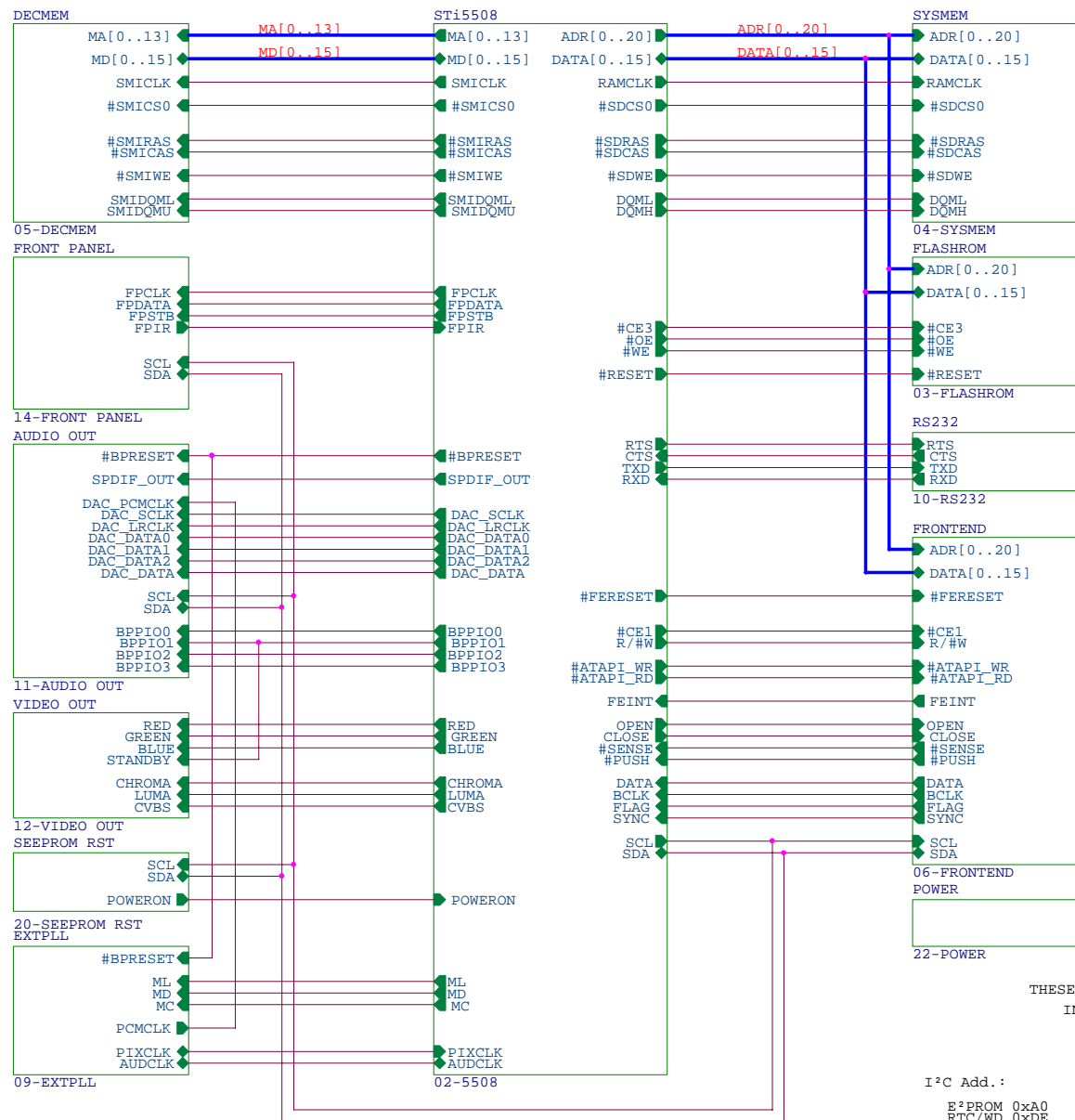




MAIN BOARD	11TP46
SHEET	005 / CRT
VERSION	-5
DATE	03/09/2002

# Production - STi5508/80

REV	DESCRIPTION	APPROVAL	DATE
1.0	INITIAL RELEASE		



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I<sup>2</sup>C Add.:

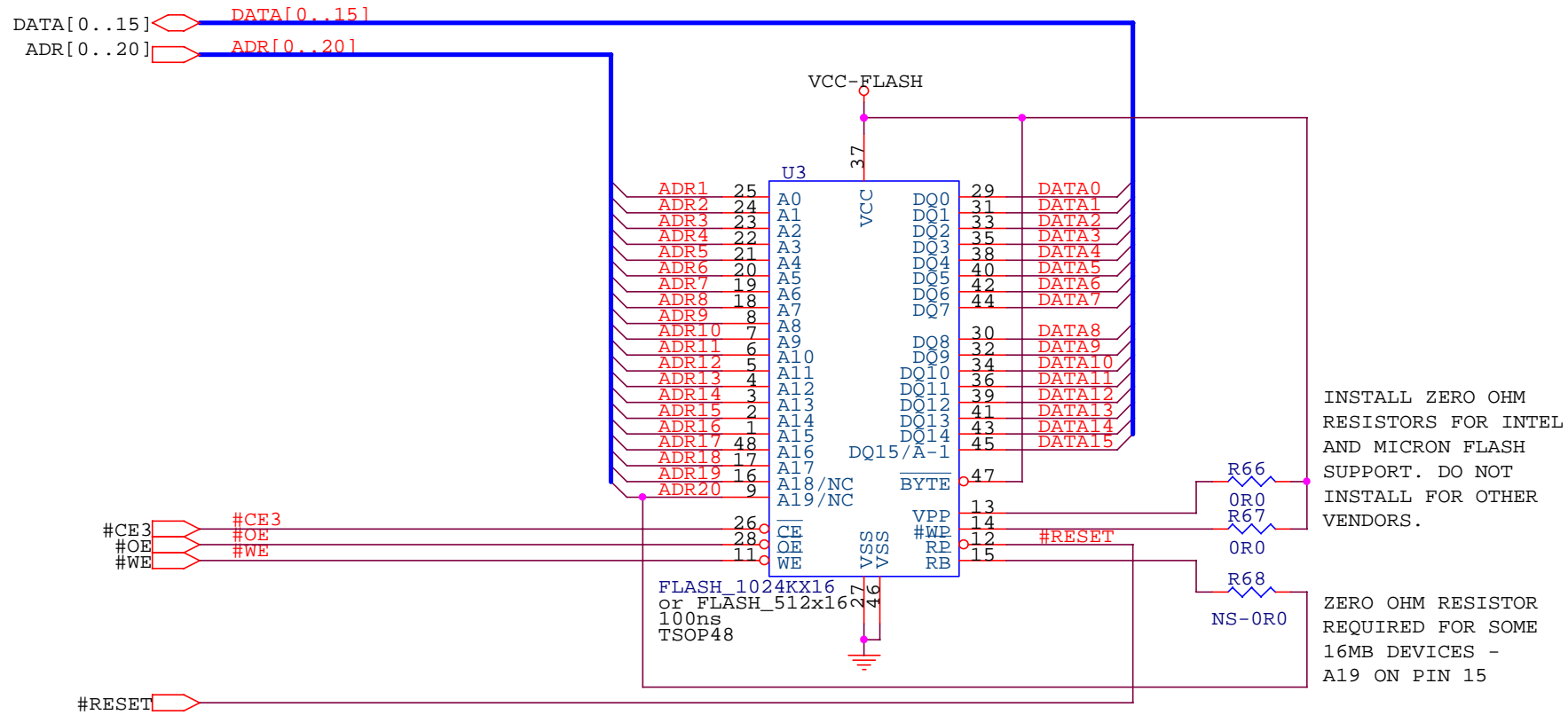
E<sup>2</sup>PROM 0xA0  
RTC/WD 0xDE  
NV-MEM 0xAE  
TVM502 0x30

RAVISENT TECHNOLOGIES		
Title Production - Overview of Decoder Board		
Size A3	Document Number 101559	Rev 1.1
Date: Tuesday, December 26, 2000 Sheet 1 of 16		





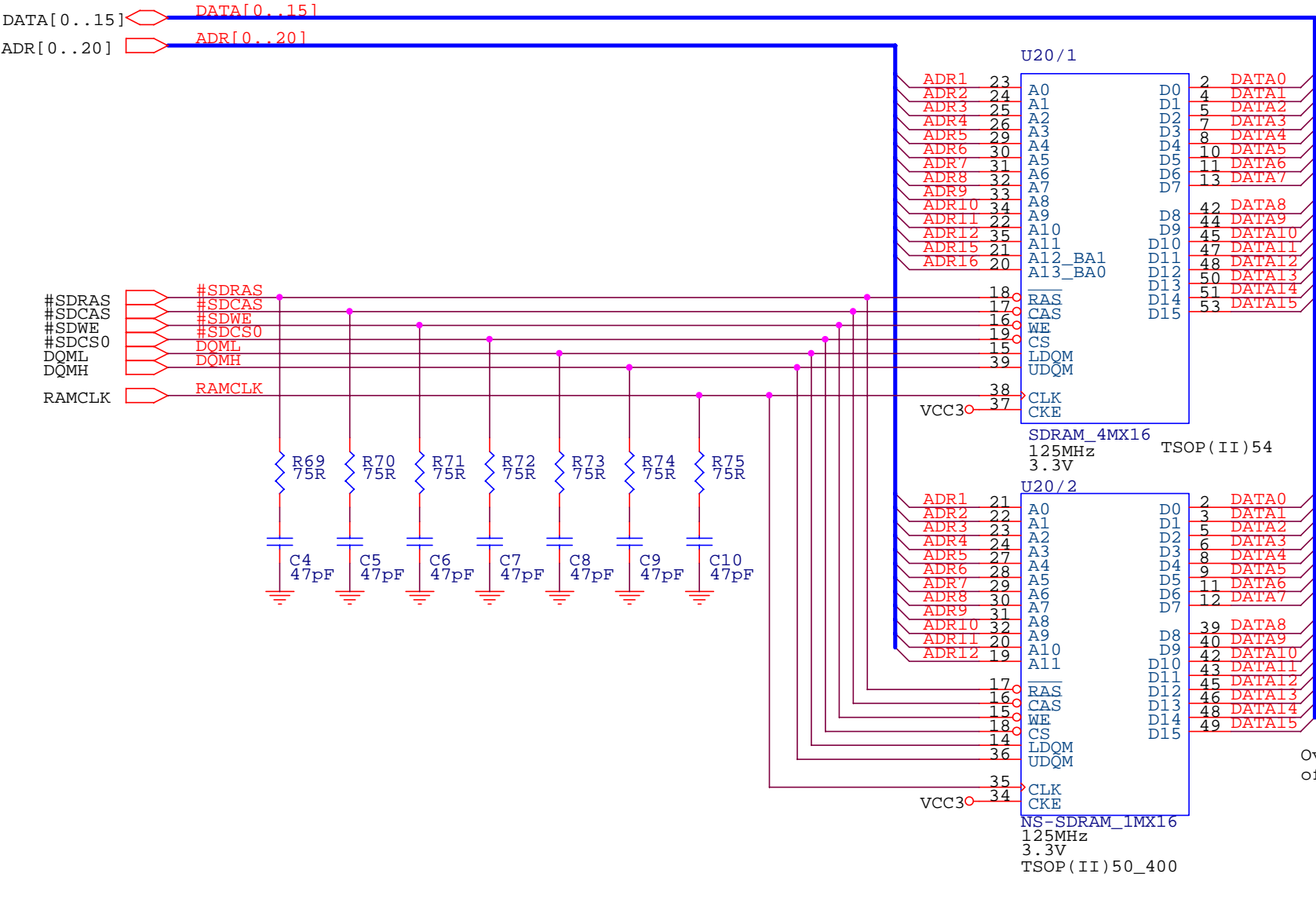
# Firmware Flash ROM



**RAVISENT**  
TECHNOLOGIES

Title		
Production - FLASH ROM Memory		
Size	Document Number	Rev
A4	101599	1.1
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Dedicated System Memory (Optional)



Overlap footprints  
of /1 and /2 parts

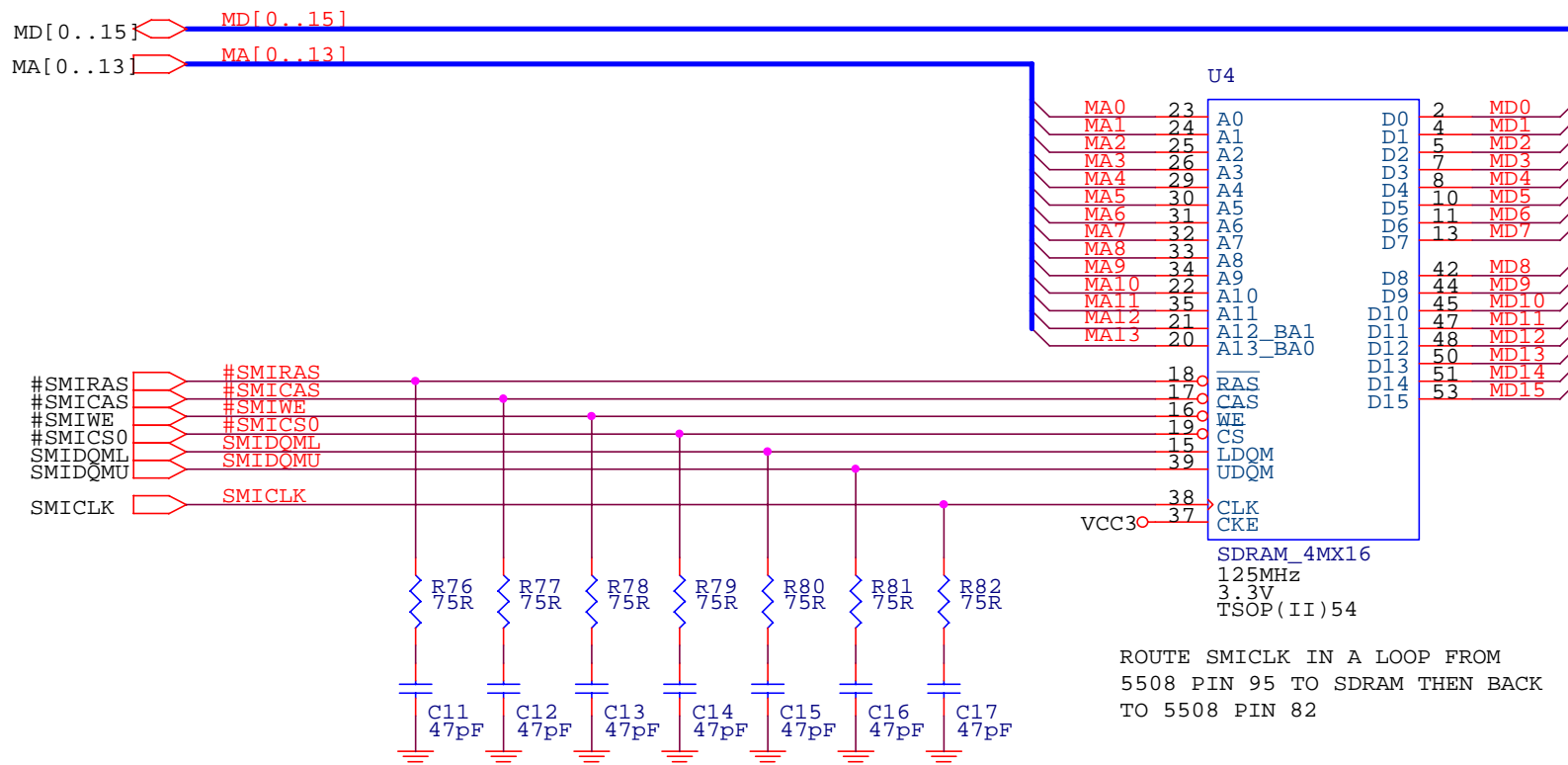


Note:  
- place RC termination close to U5  
- route SDCLK as short as possible  
- 125MHz SDRAMs are required

**RAVISENT**  
TECHNOLOGIES

Title		
Production - System DRAM Memory		
Size	Document Number	Rev
A4	101599	1.1
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# Decoder / SMI Memory

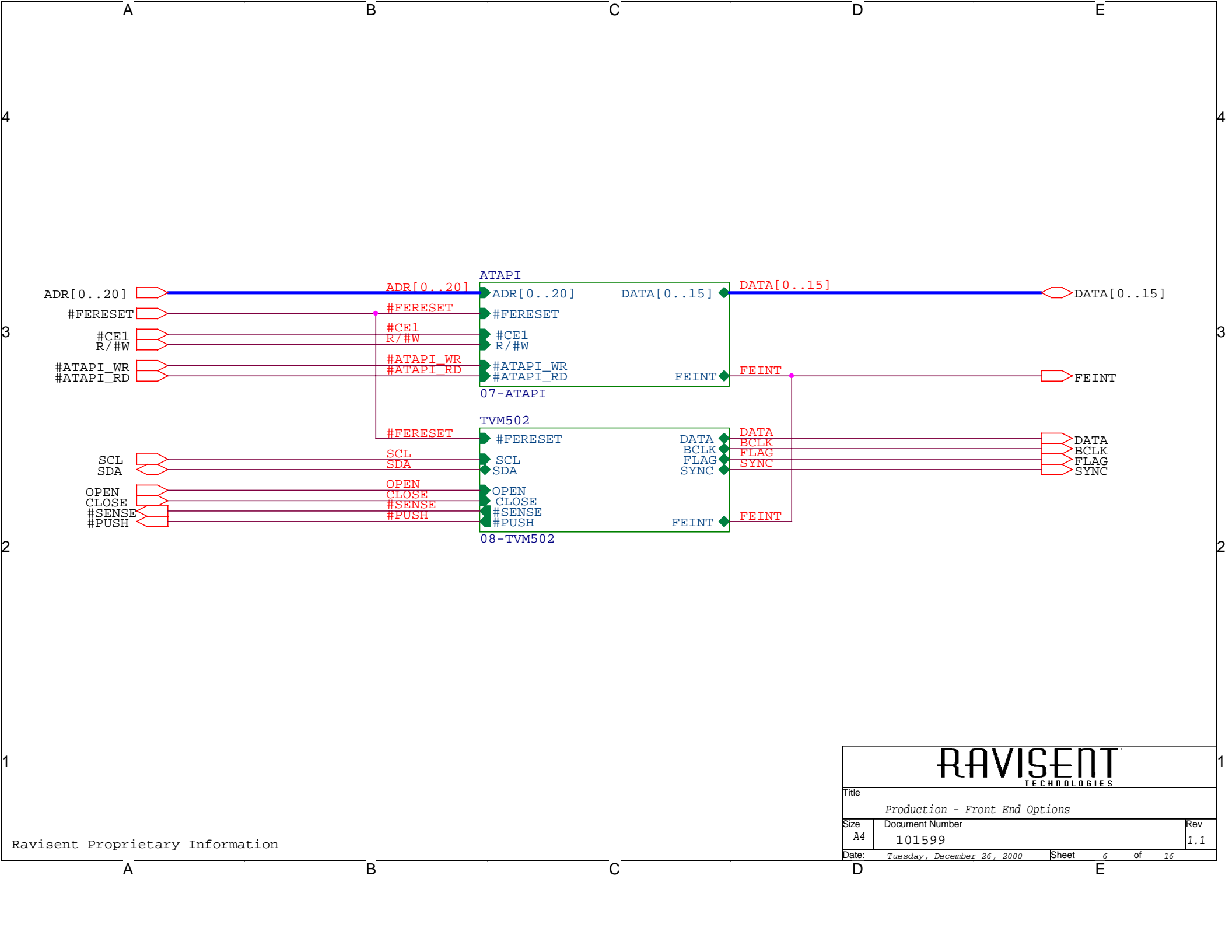


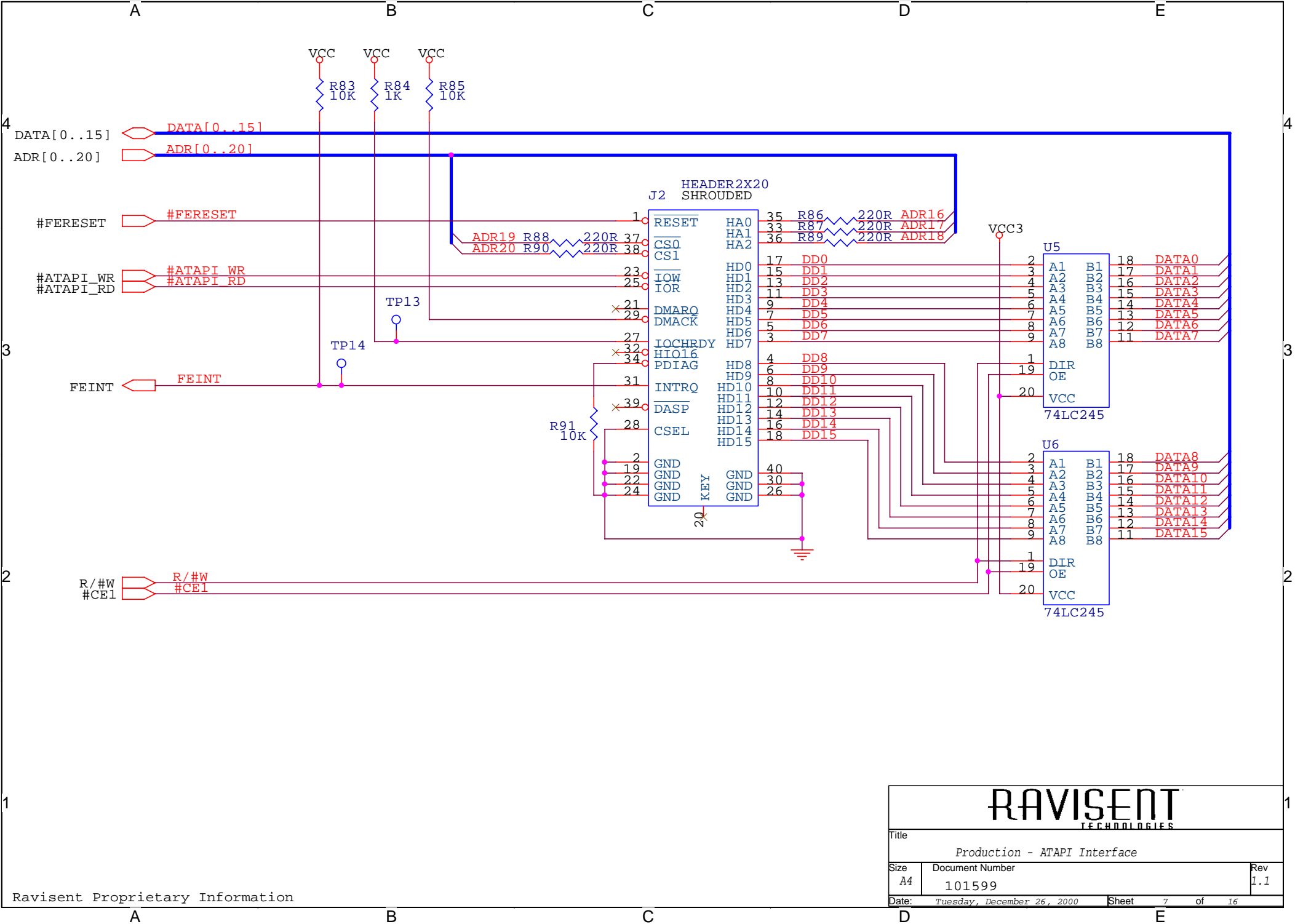
ROUTE SMICLK IN A LOOP FROM  
5508 PIN 95 TO SDRAM THEN BACK  
TO 5508 PIN 82

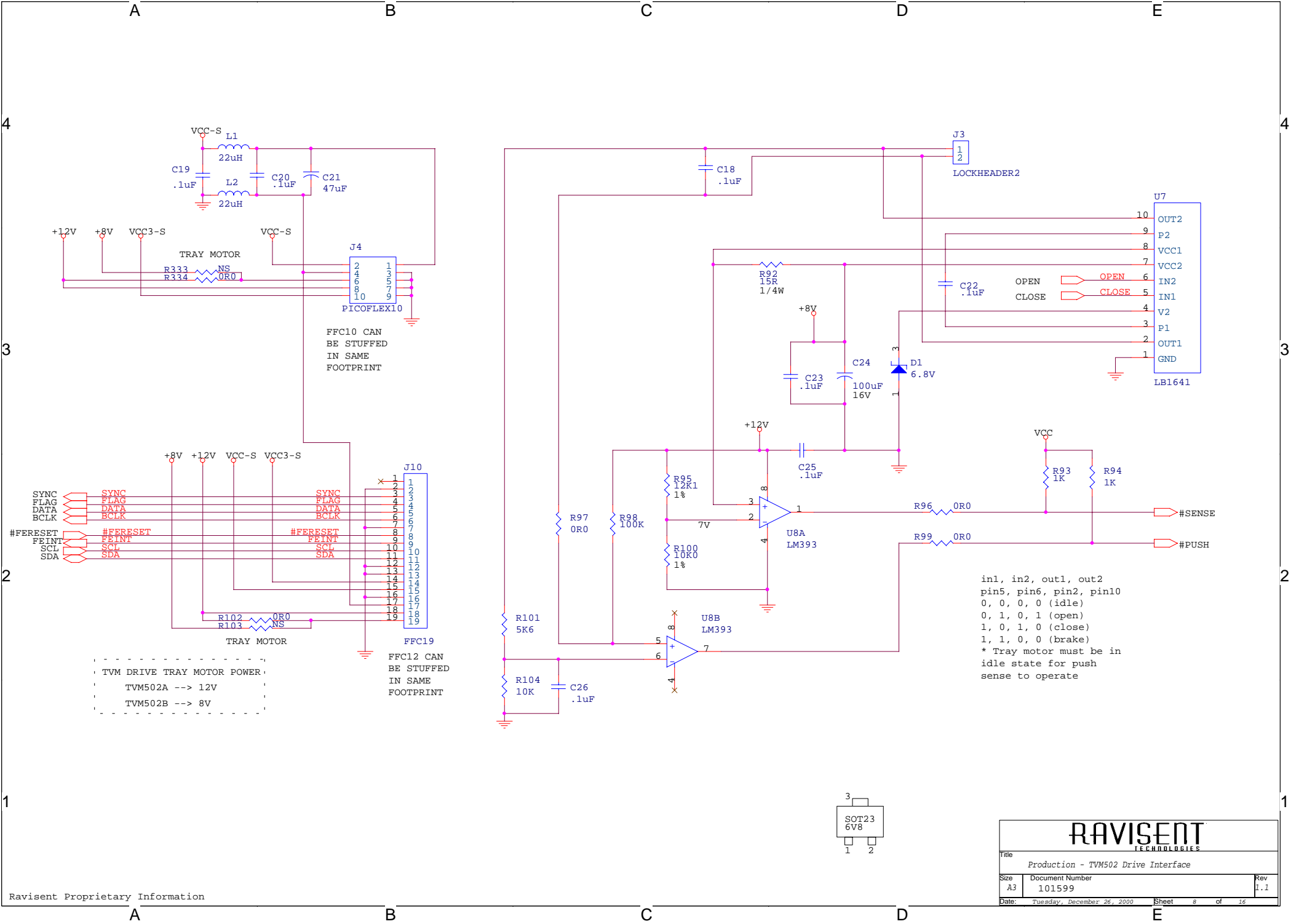
## Note:

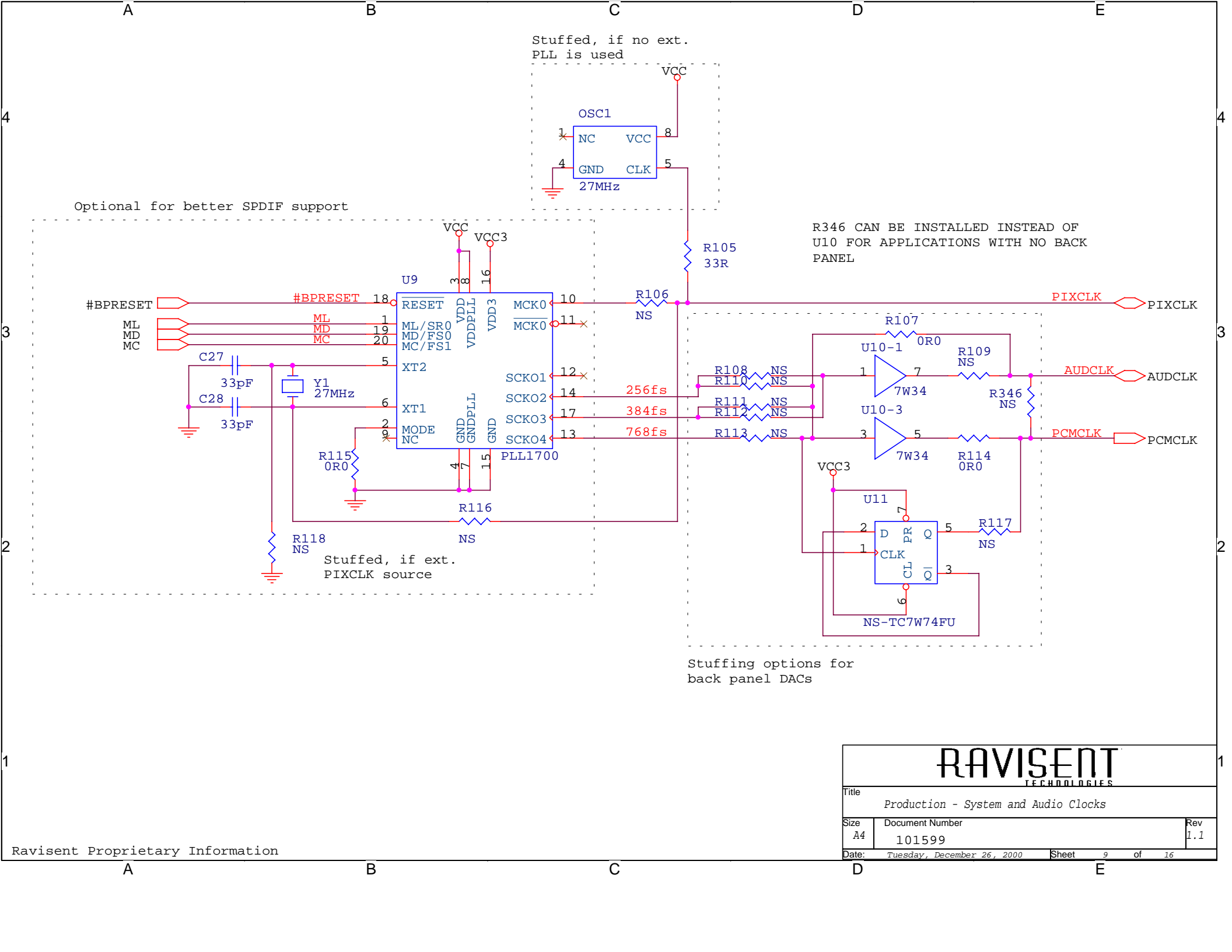
- place RC termination close to U6
- route SDCLK as short as possible
- 125MHz SDRAMs are required

<b>RAVISENT</b> TECHNOLOGIES		
Title: Production - Decoder SDRAM Memory		
Size: A4	Document Number: 101599	Rev: 1.1
Date: Tuesday, December 26, 2000	Sheet: 5	of 16





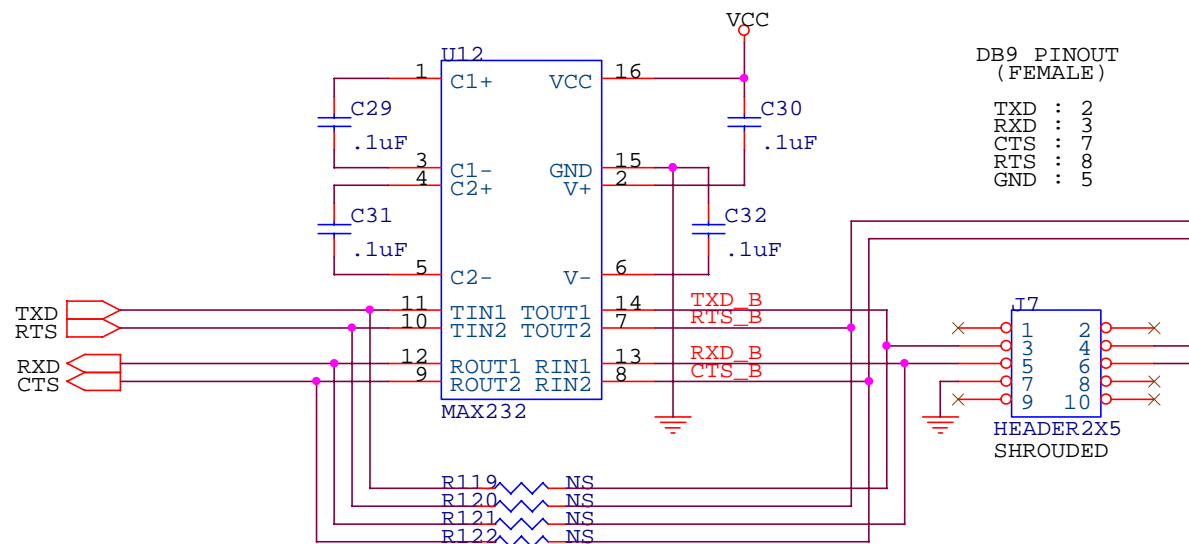




**RAVISENT**  
TECHNOLOGIES

Title		
Production - System and Audio Clocks		
Size	Document Number	Rev
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RAVISENT TECHNOLOGIES			
Title			
Production - RS232 Transceiver			
Size	Document Number		Rev
A4	101599		1.1
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# BACK PANEL PIO FUNCTIONS

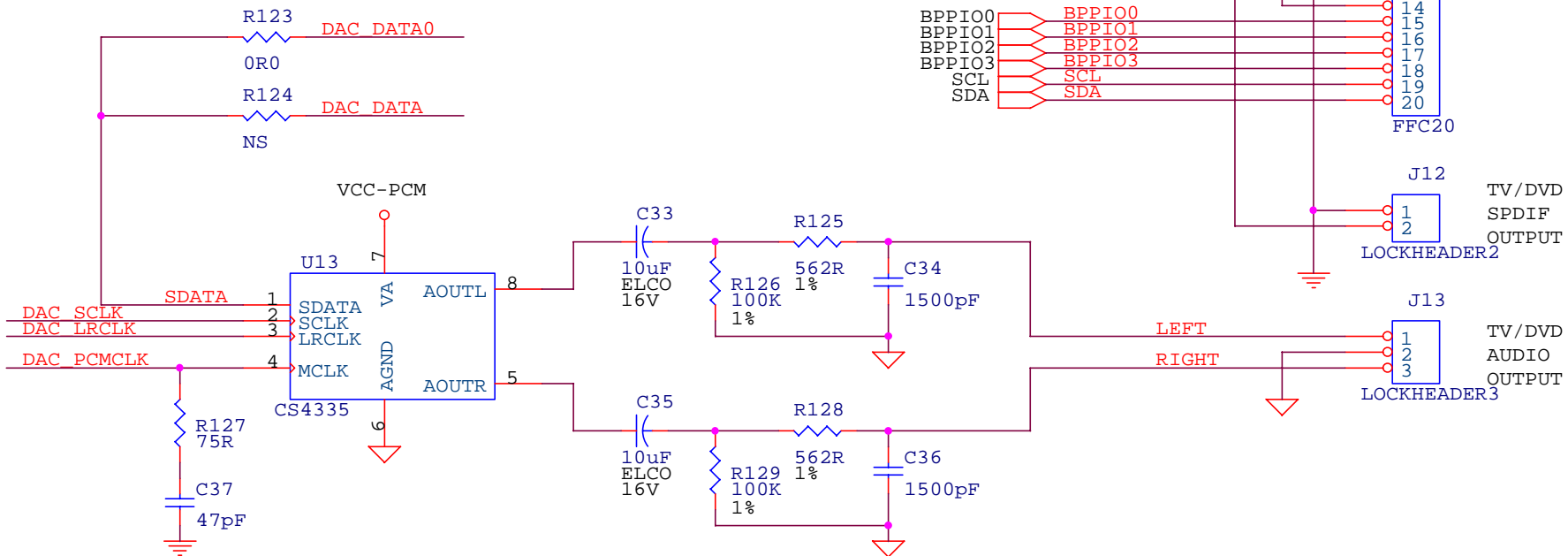
SIGNAL HIGH/LOW

BPPIO0 -- 4:3/16:9

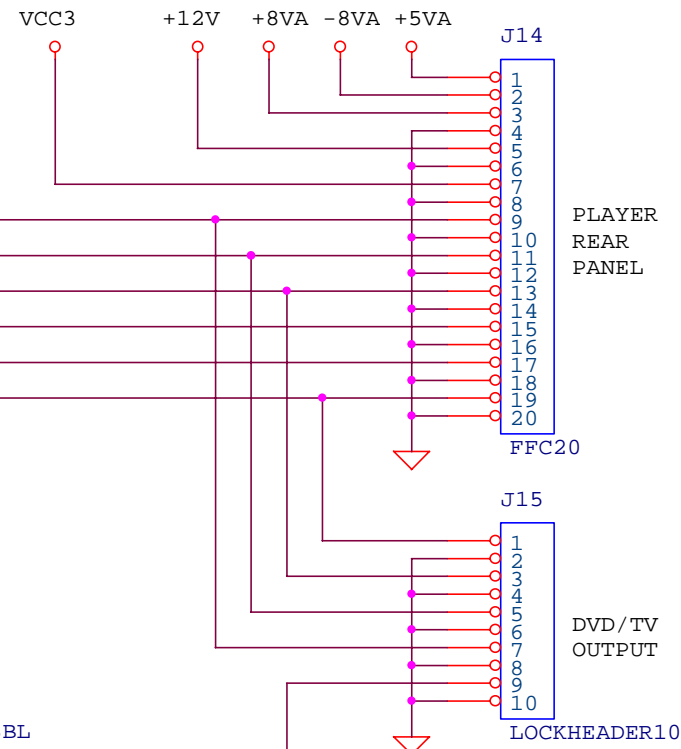
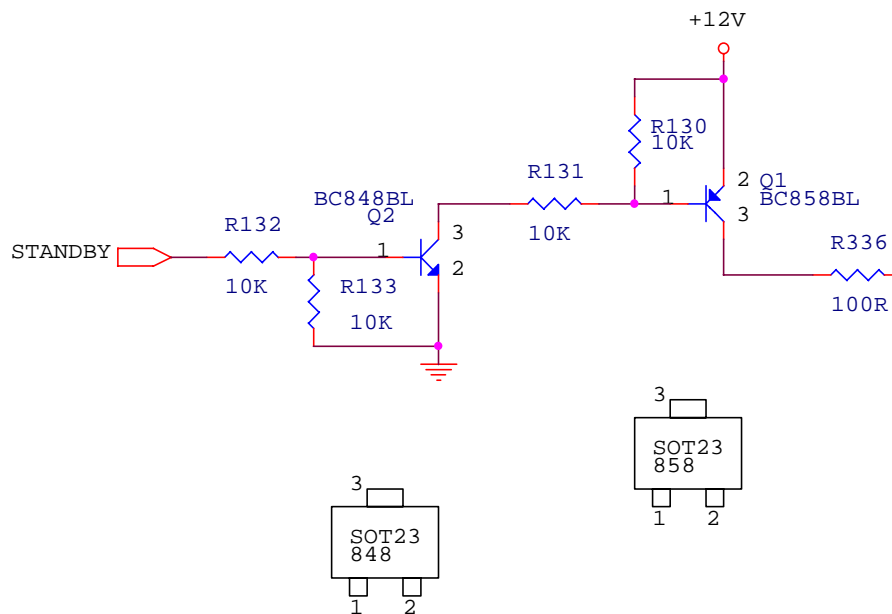
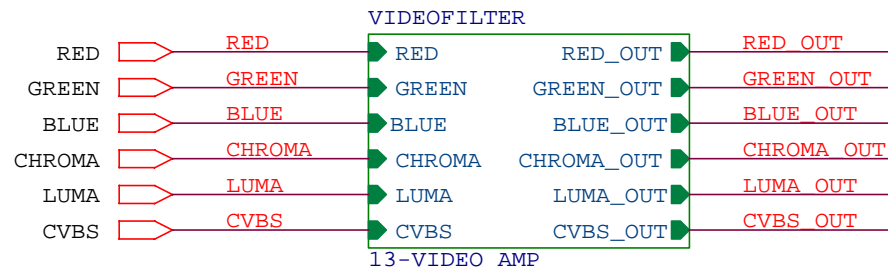
BPPIO1 -- POWER/STANDBY

BPPIO2 --

BPPIO3 --

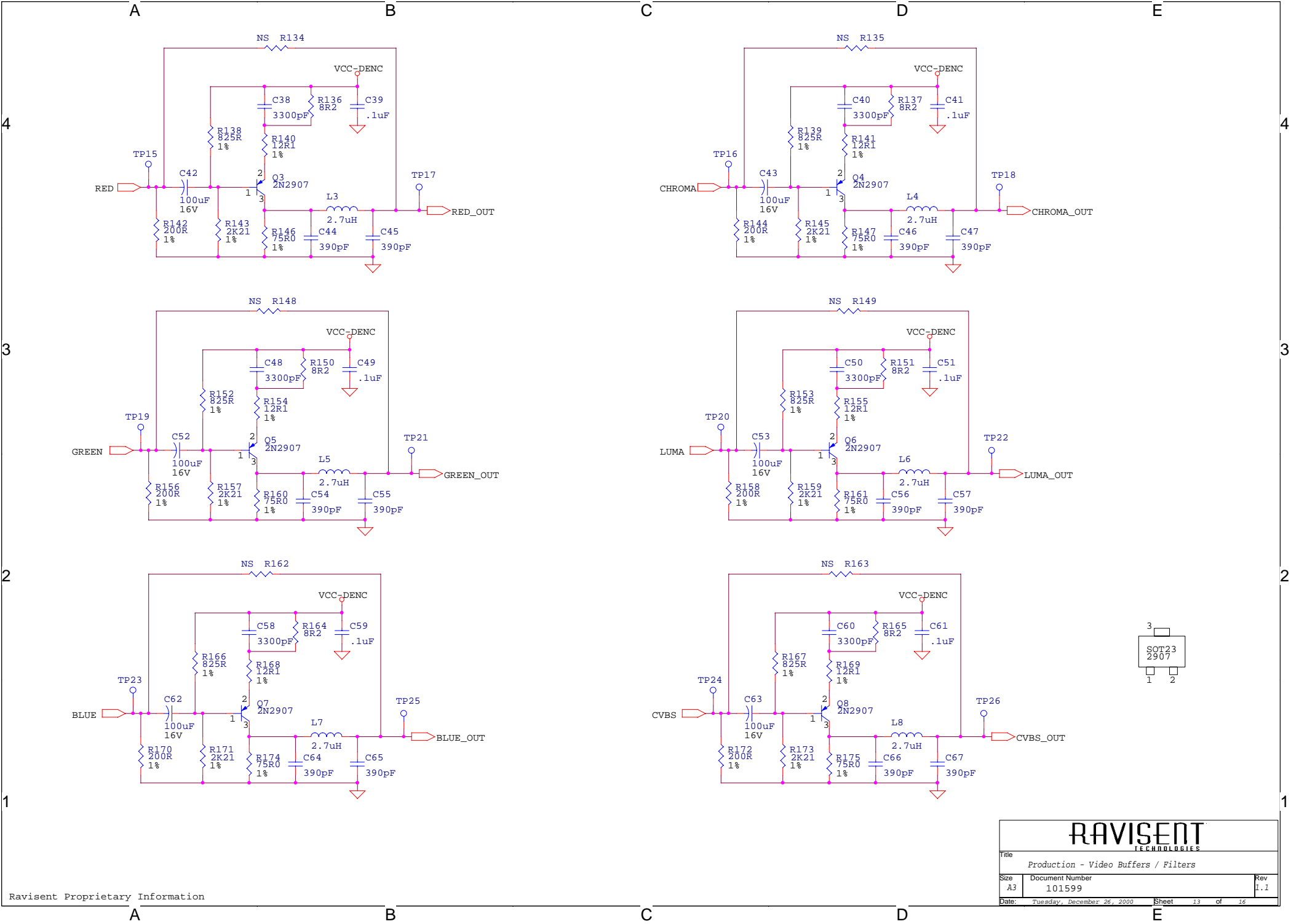


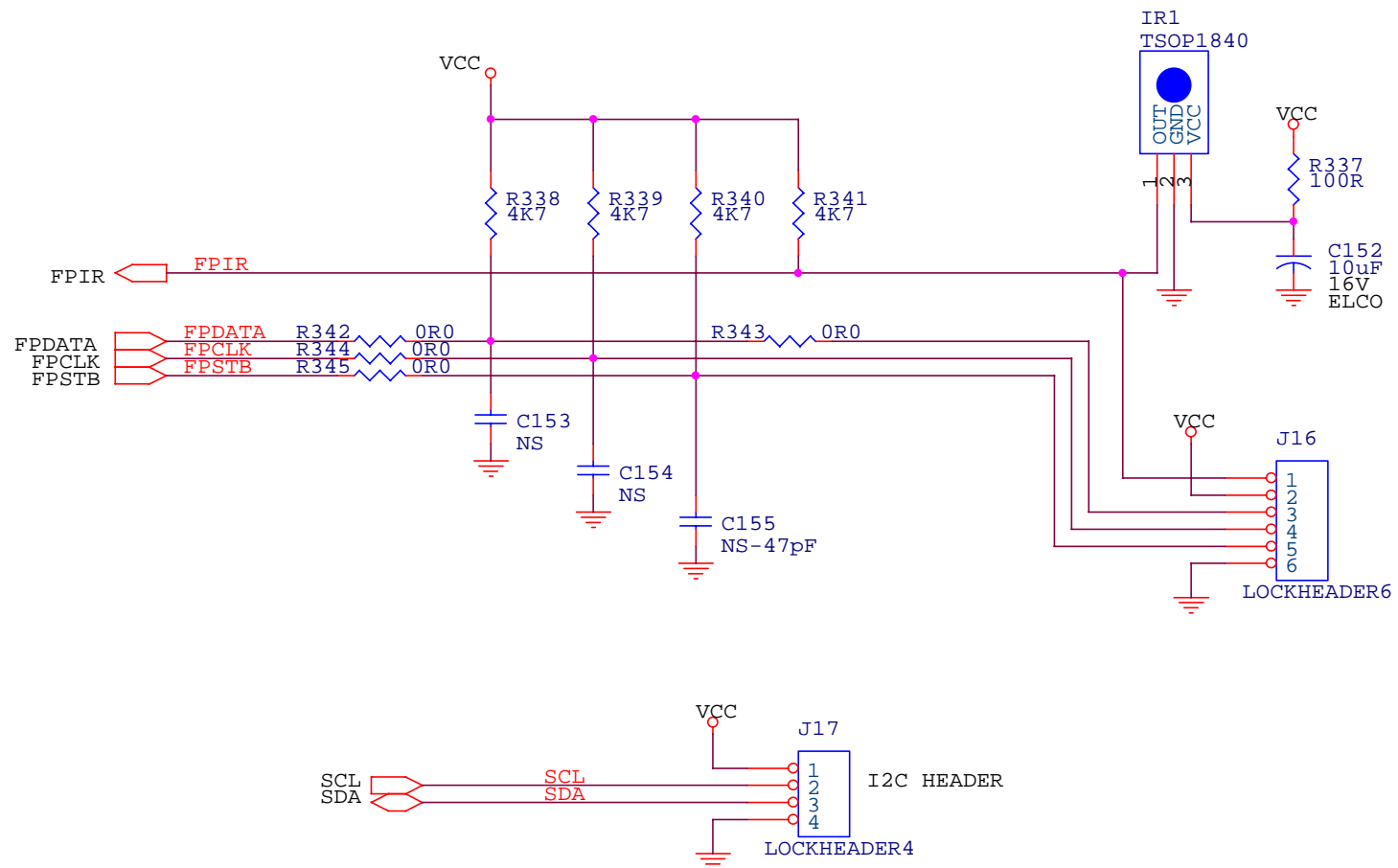
RAVISENT TECHNOLOGIES		
Title Production - Audio Output		
Size A4	Document Number 101599	Rev 1.1
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**RAVISENT**  
TECHNOLOGIES

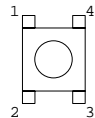
Title		
Production - Video Outputs		
Size	Document Number	Rev
A4	101599	1.1
Date:	Tuesday, December 26, 2000	Sheet 12 of 16



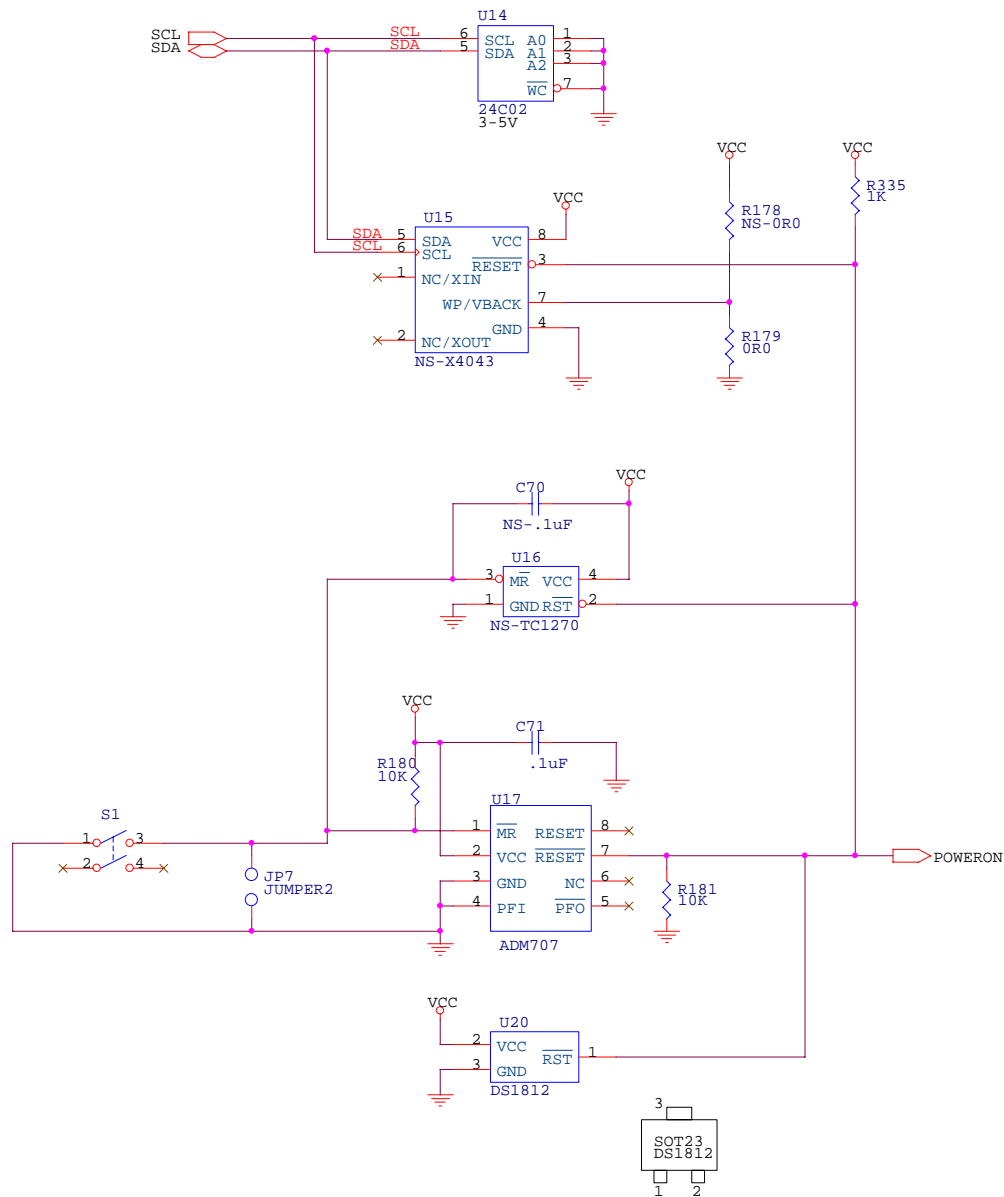


RAVISENT TECHNOLOGIES			
Title			
Production - Front Panel			
Size	Document Number		Rev
A4	101599		1.1
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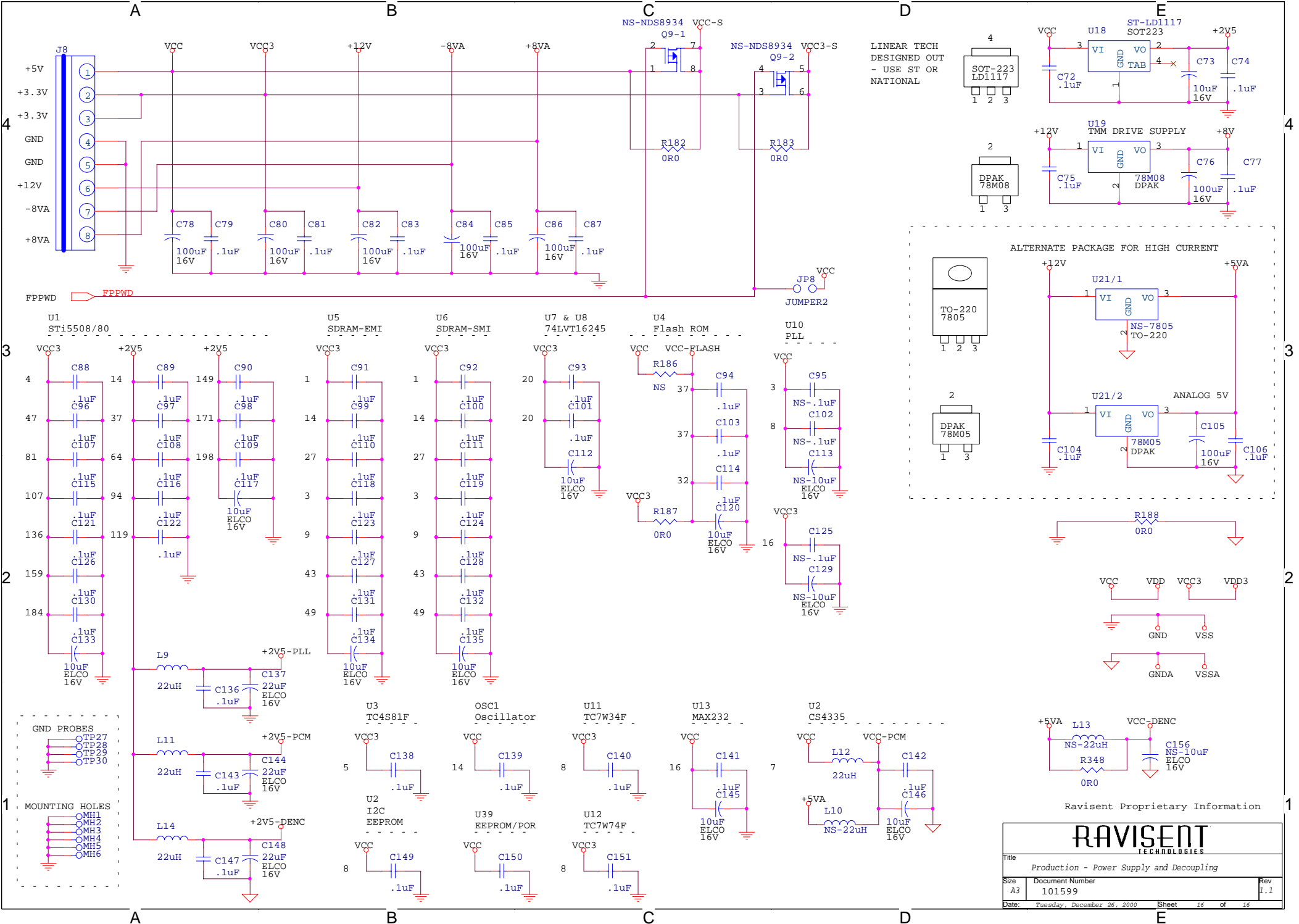
PUSHBUTTON SWITCH



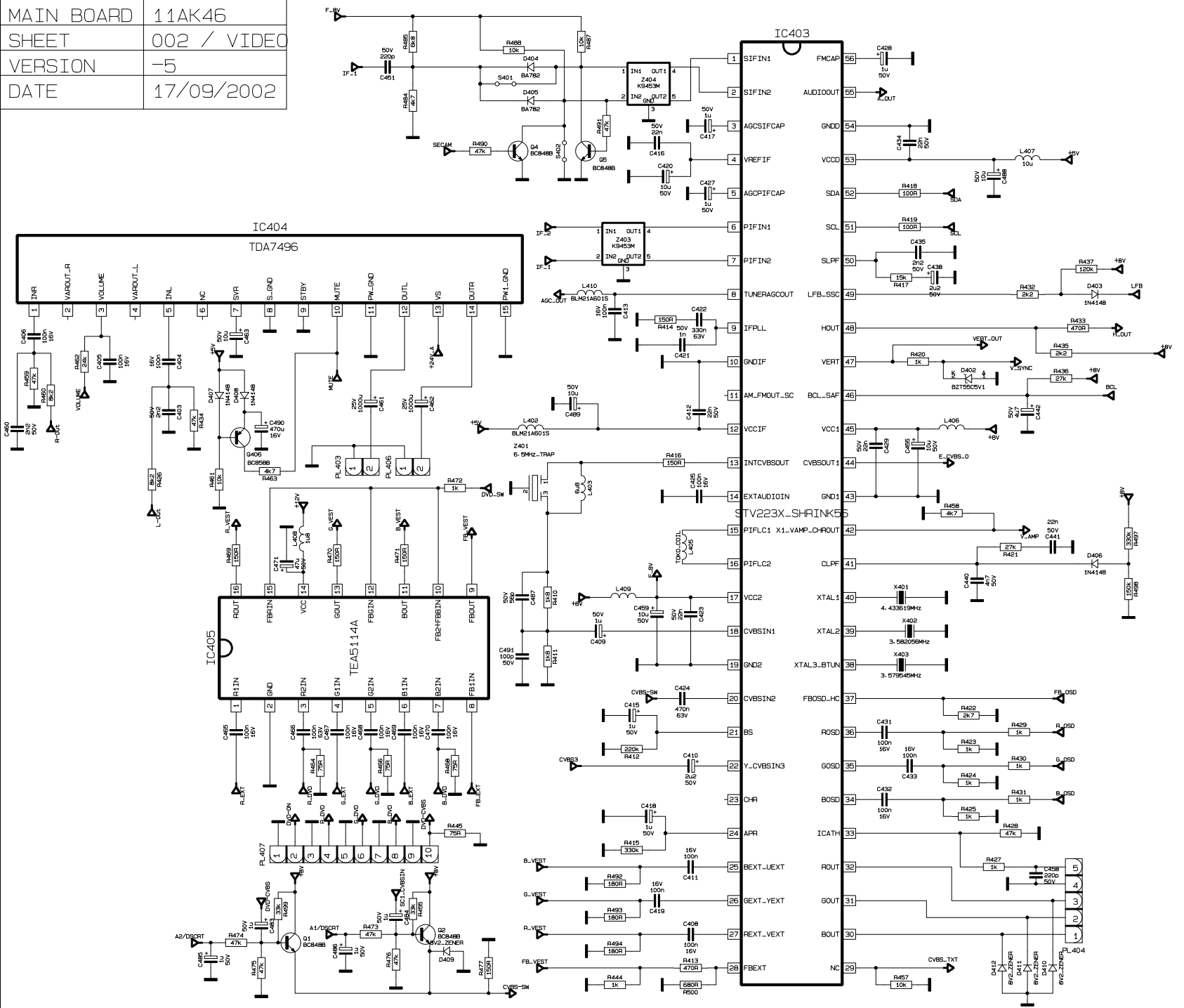
PINS 1 AND 2 ARE CONNECTED  
INTERNALLY  
PINS 3 AND 4 ARE CONNECTED  
INTERNALLY



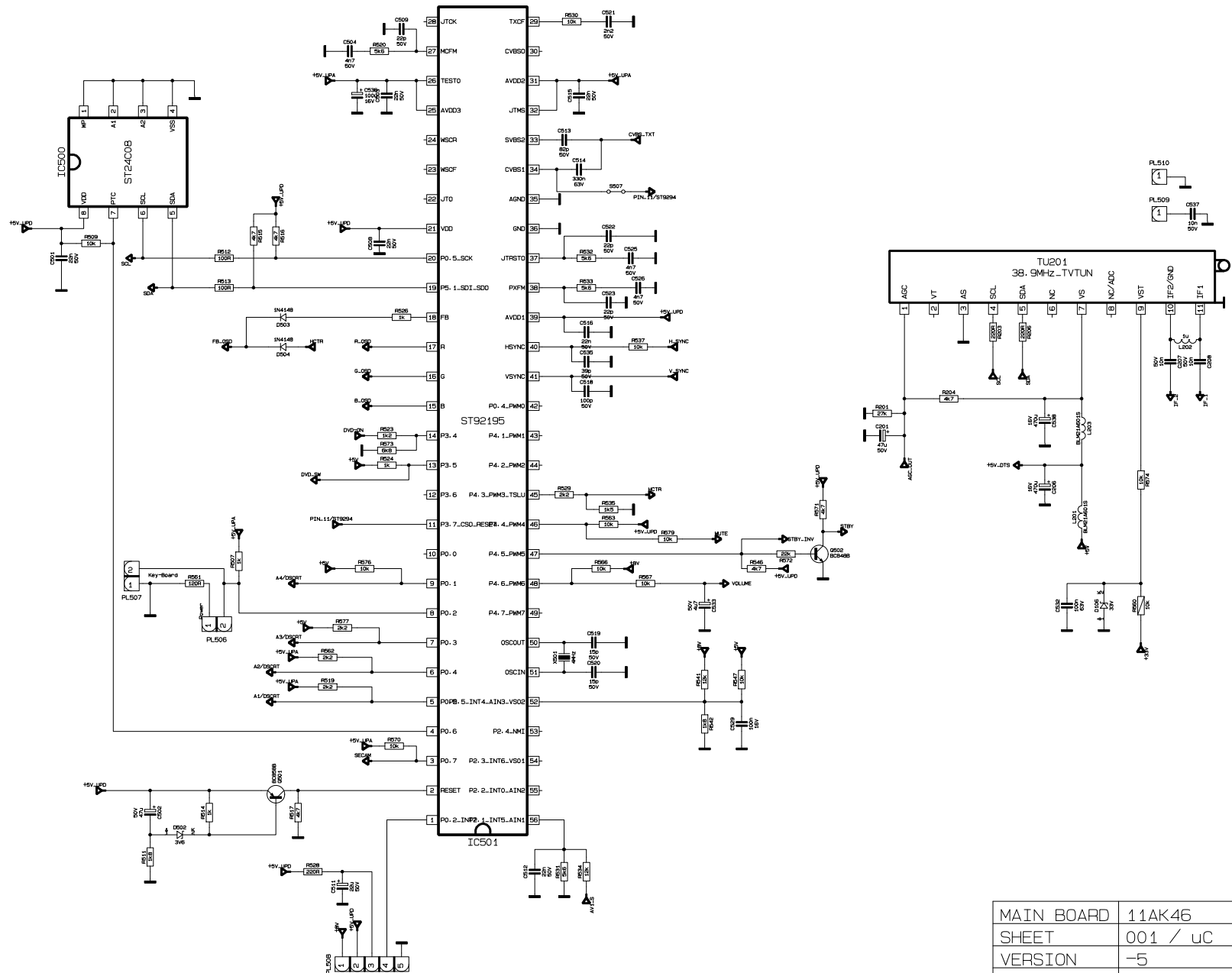
RAVISENT TECHNOLOGIES		
Title	Production - Serial EEPROM and Reset	
Size	Document Number	Rev
A3	101599	1.1
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MAIN BOARD	11AK46
SHEET	002 / VIDEO
VERSION	-5
DATE	17/09/2002

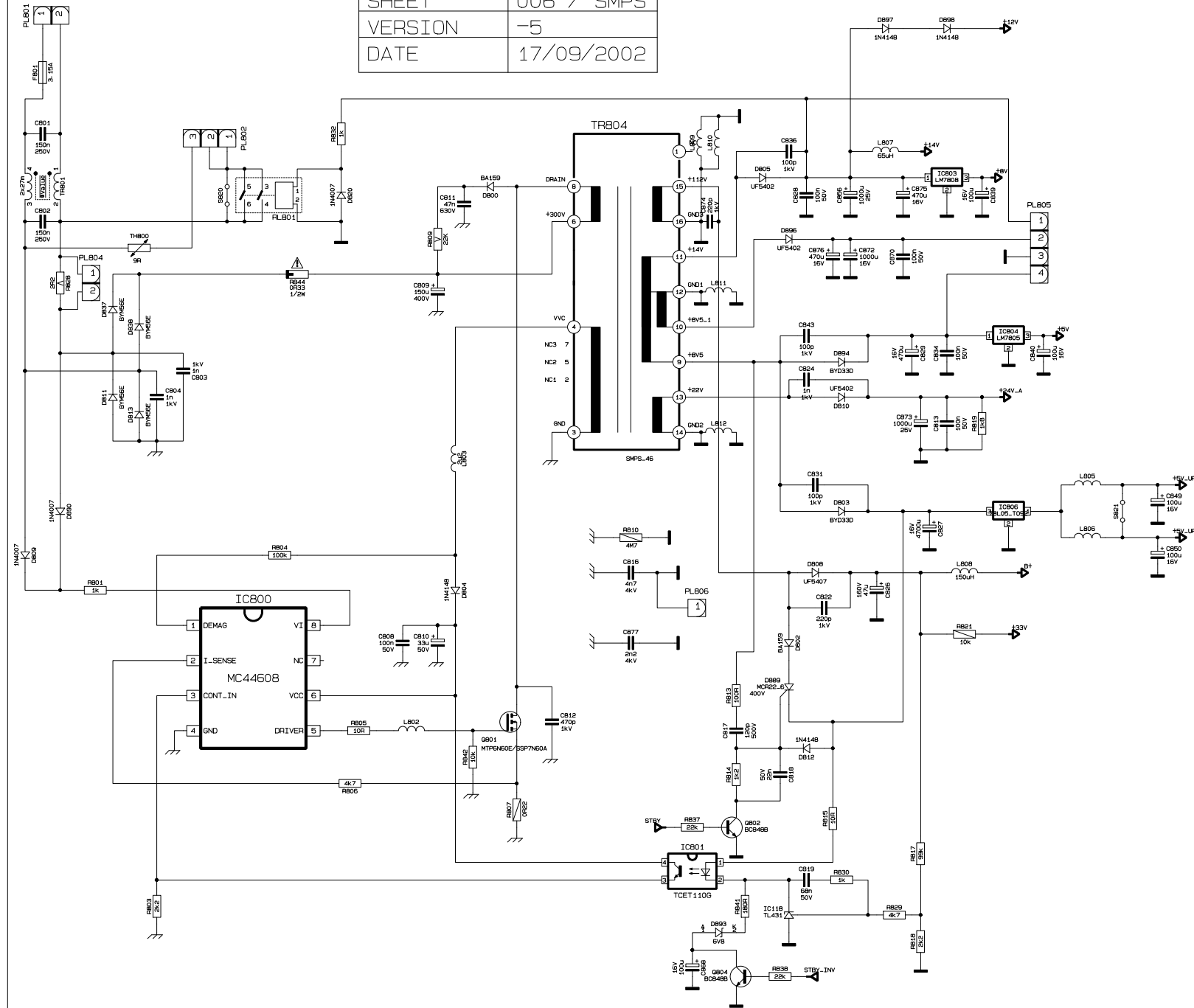




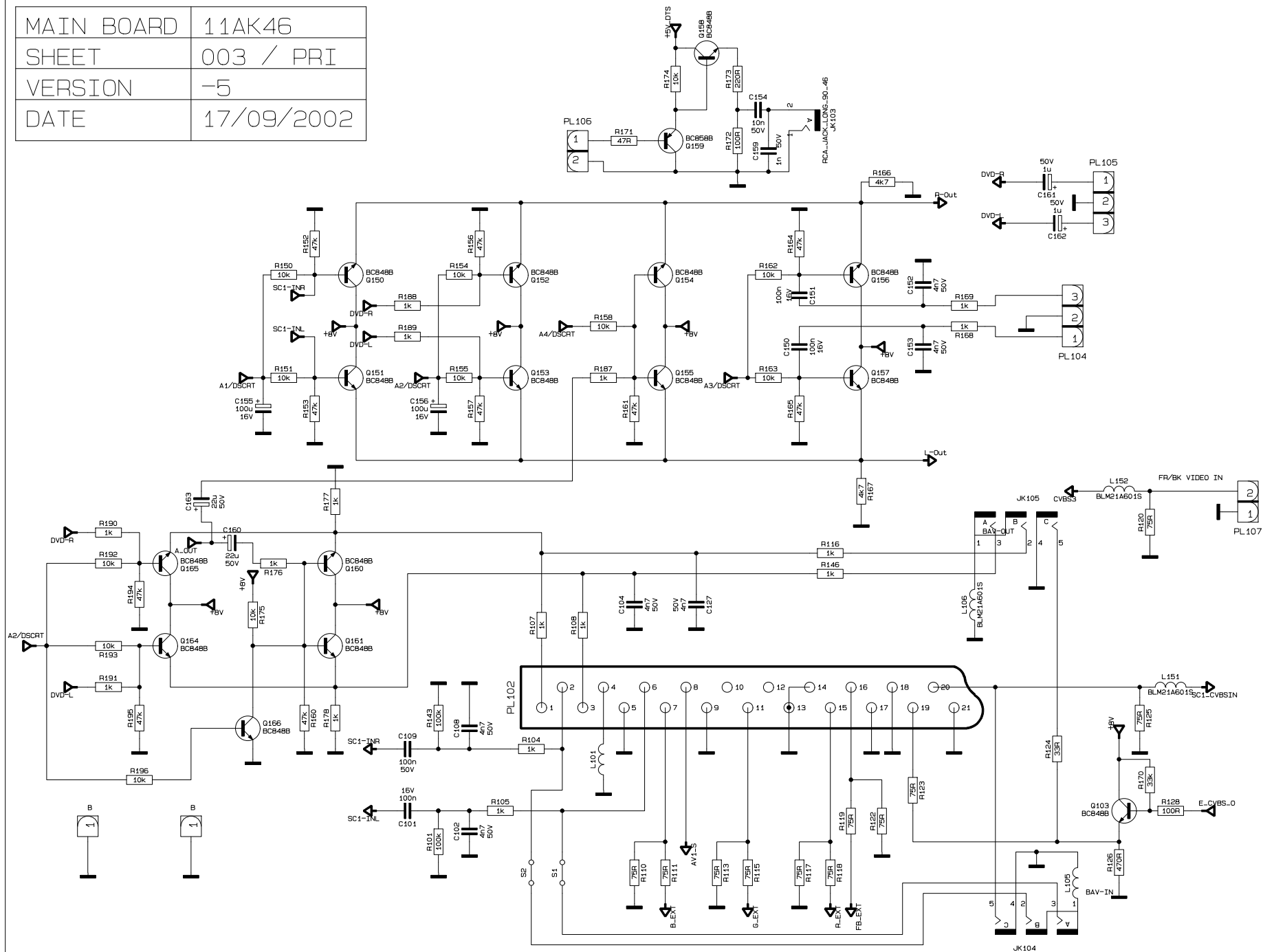


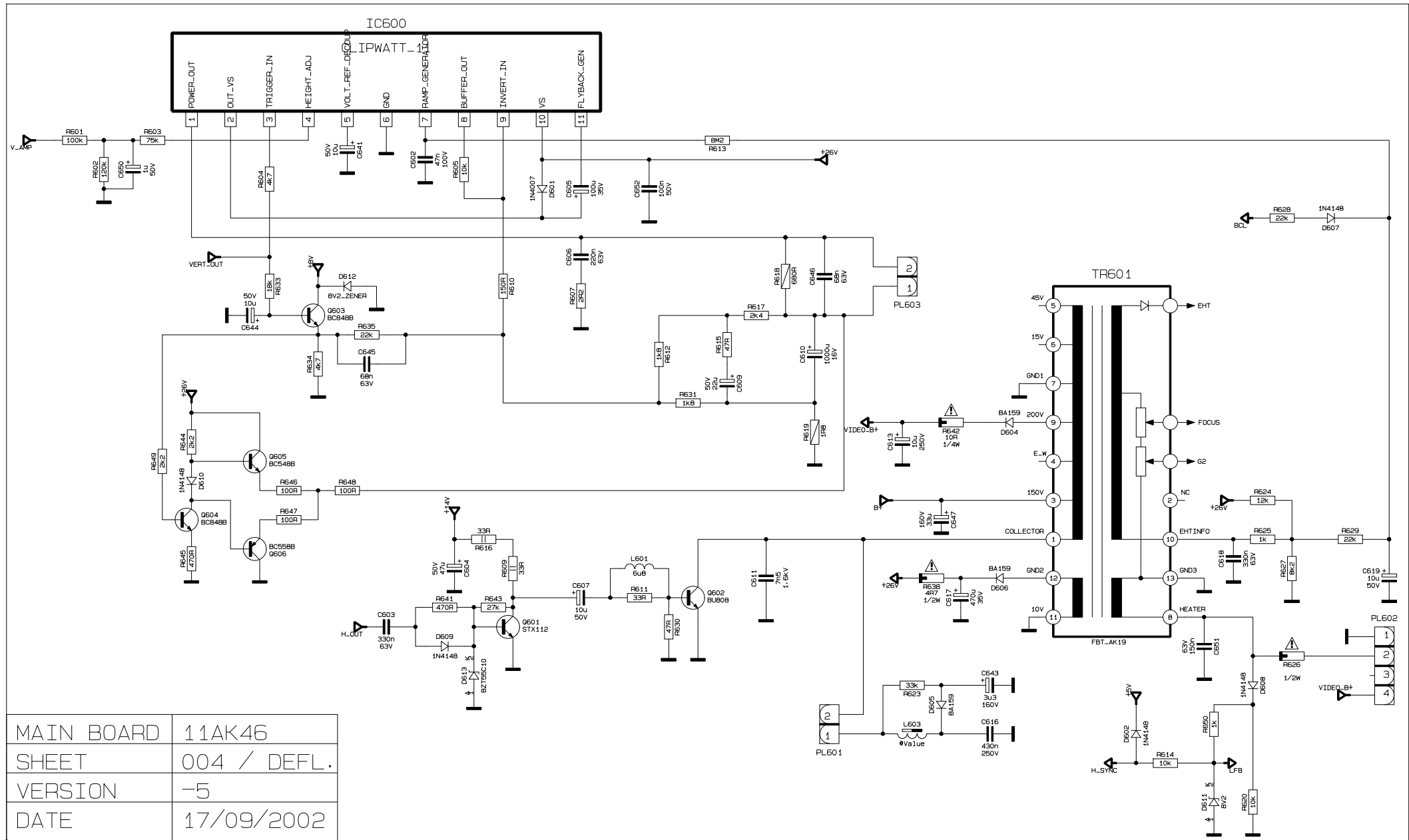
MAIN BOARD	11AK46
SHEET	001 / uC
VERSION	-5
DATE	17/09/2002

MAIN BOARD	11AK46
SHEET	006 / SMPS
VERSION	-5
DATE	17/09/2002



MAIN BOARD	11AK46
SHEET	003 / PRI
VERSION	-5
DATE	17/09/2002

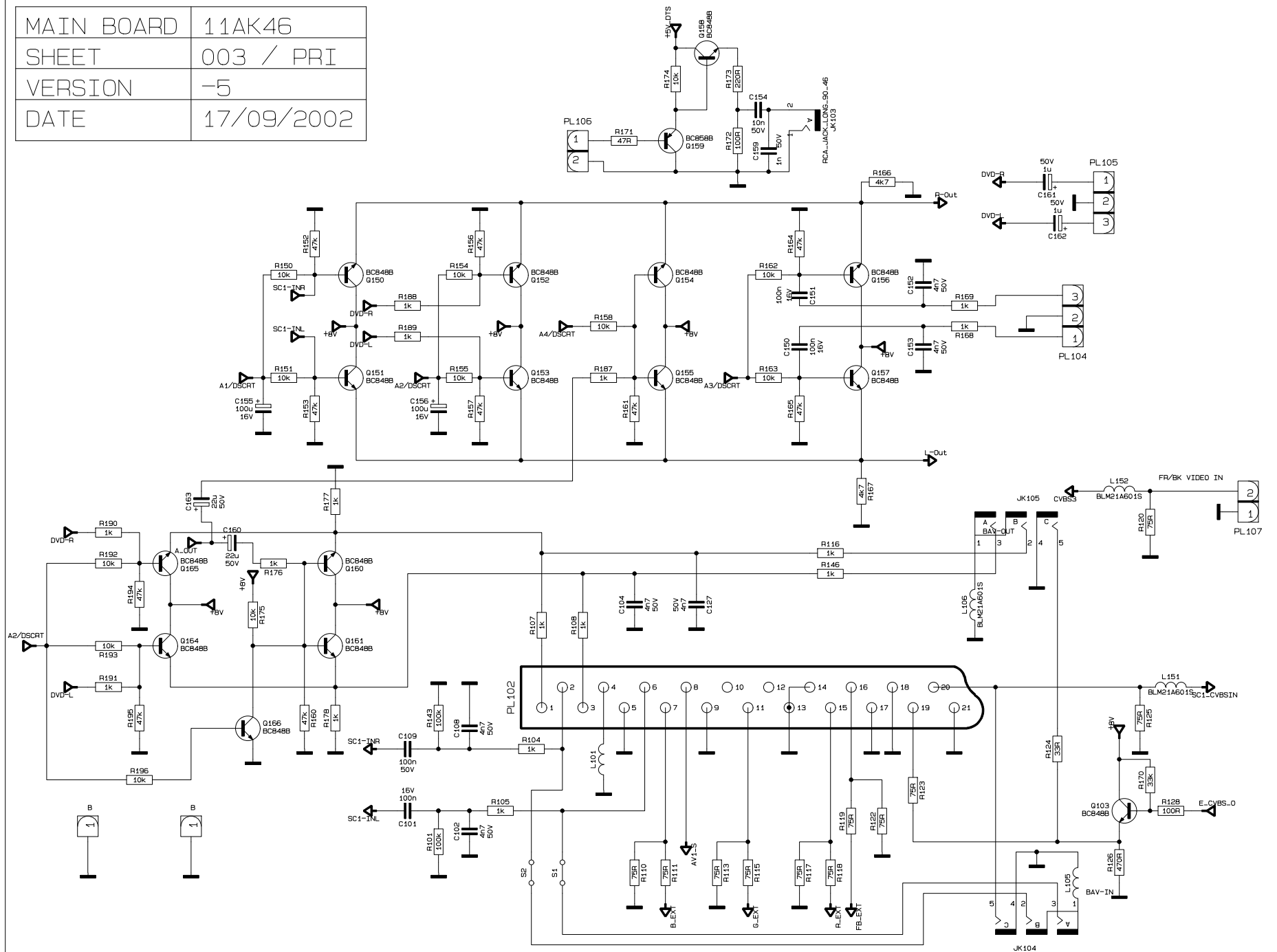




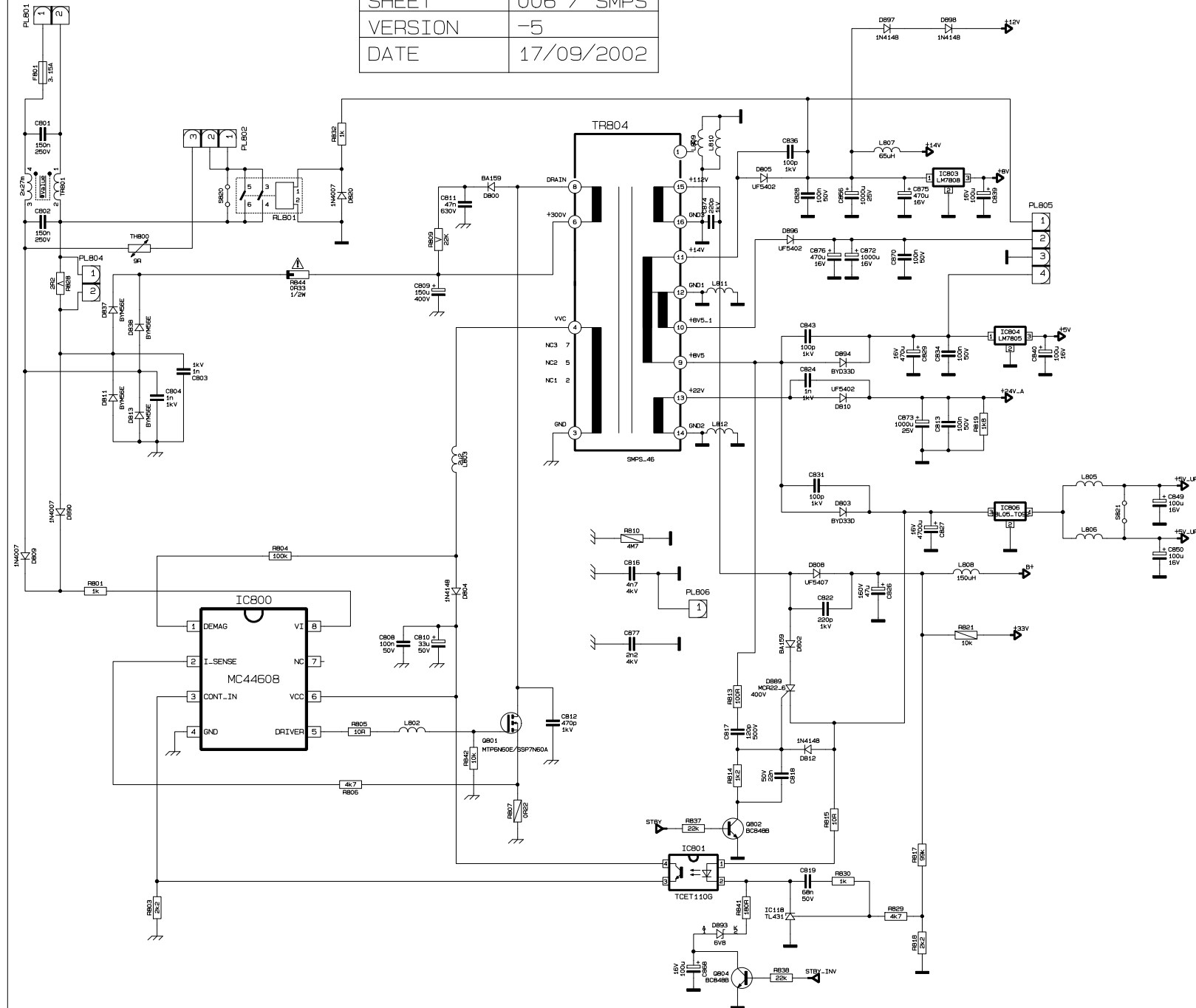




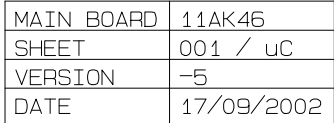
MAIN BOARD	11AK46
SHEET	003 / PRI
VERSION	-5
DATE	17/09/2002



MAIN BOARD	11AK46
SHEET	006 / SMPS
VERSION	-5
DATE	17/09/2002



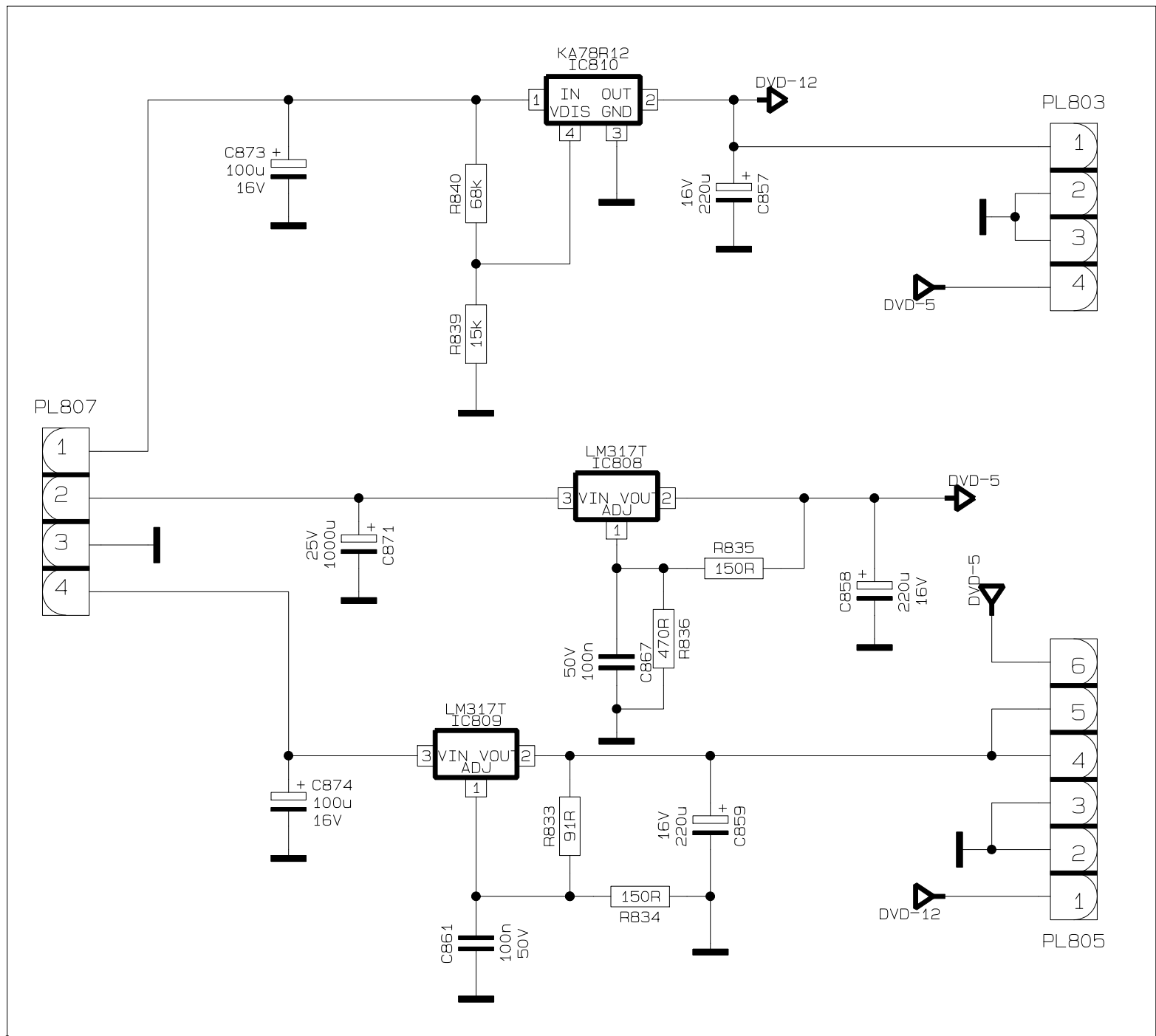


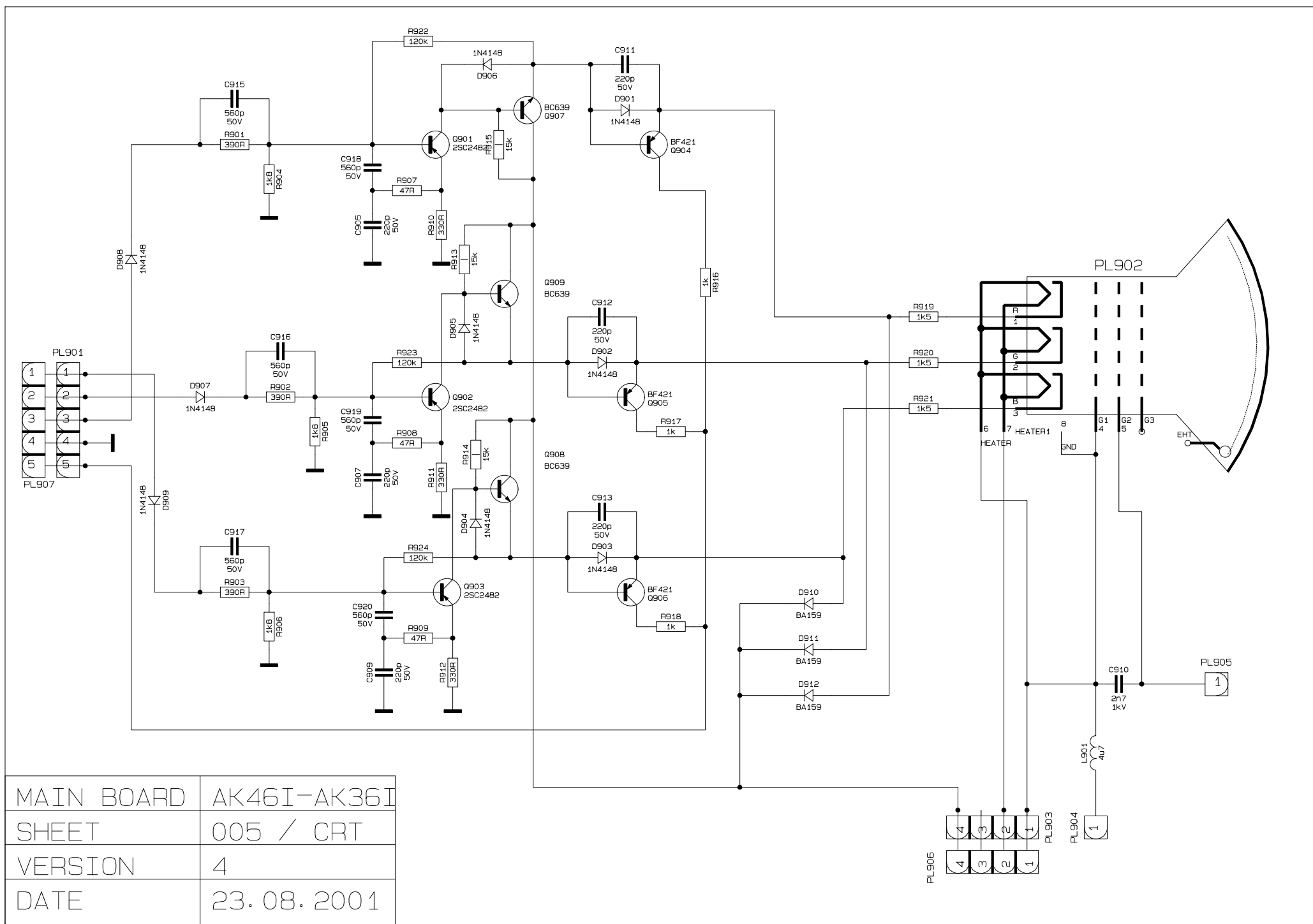




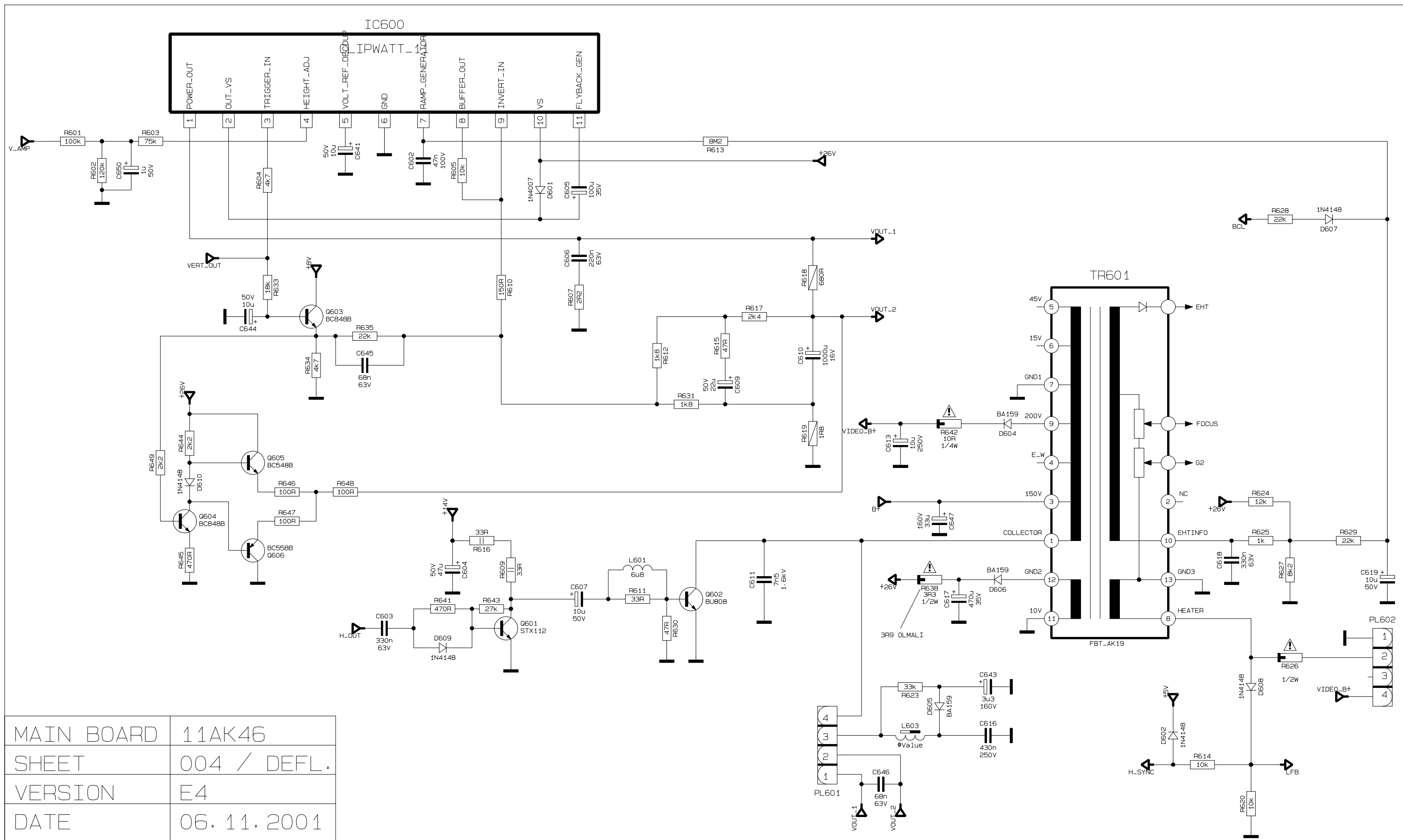
1

2



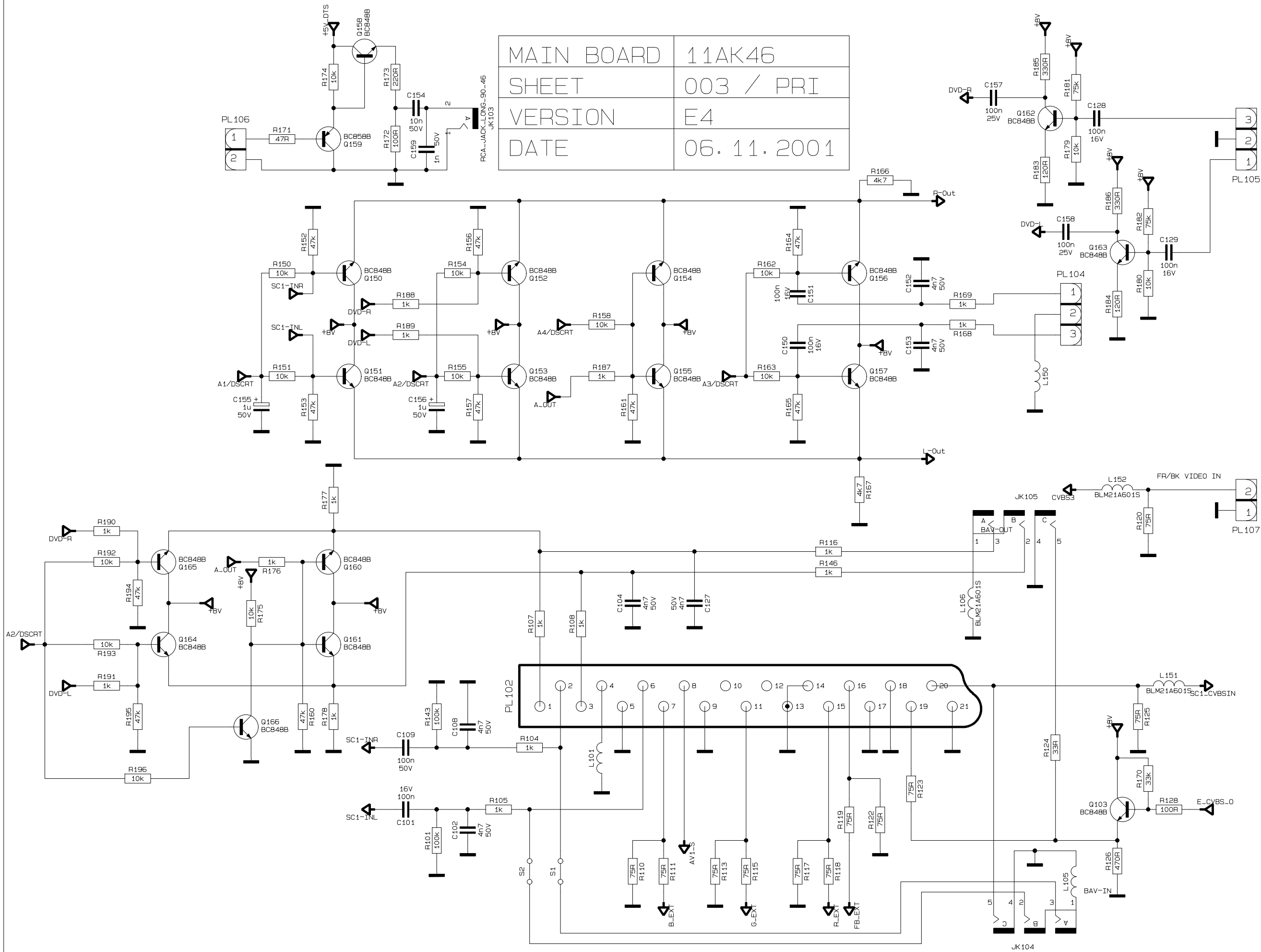


MAIN BOARD	AK46I-AK36I
SHEET	005 / CRT
VERSION	4
DATE	23. 08. 2001

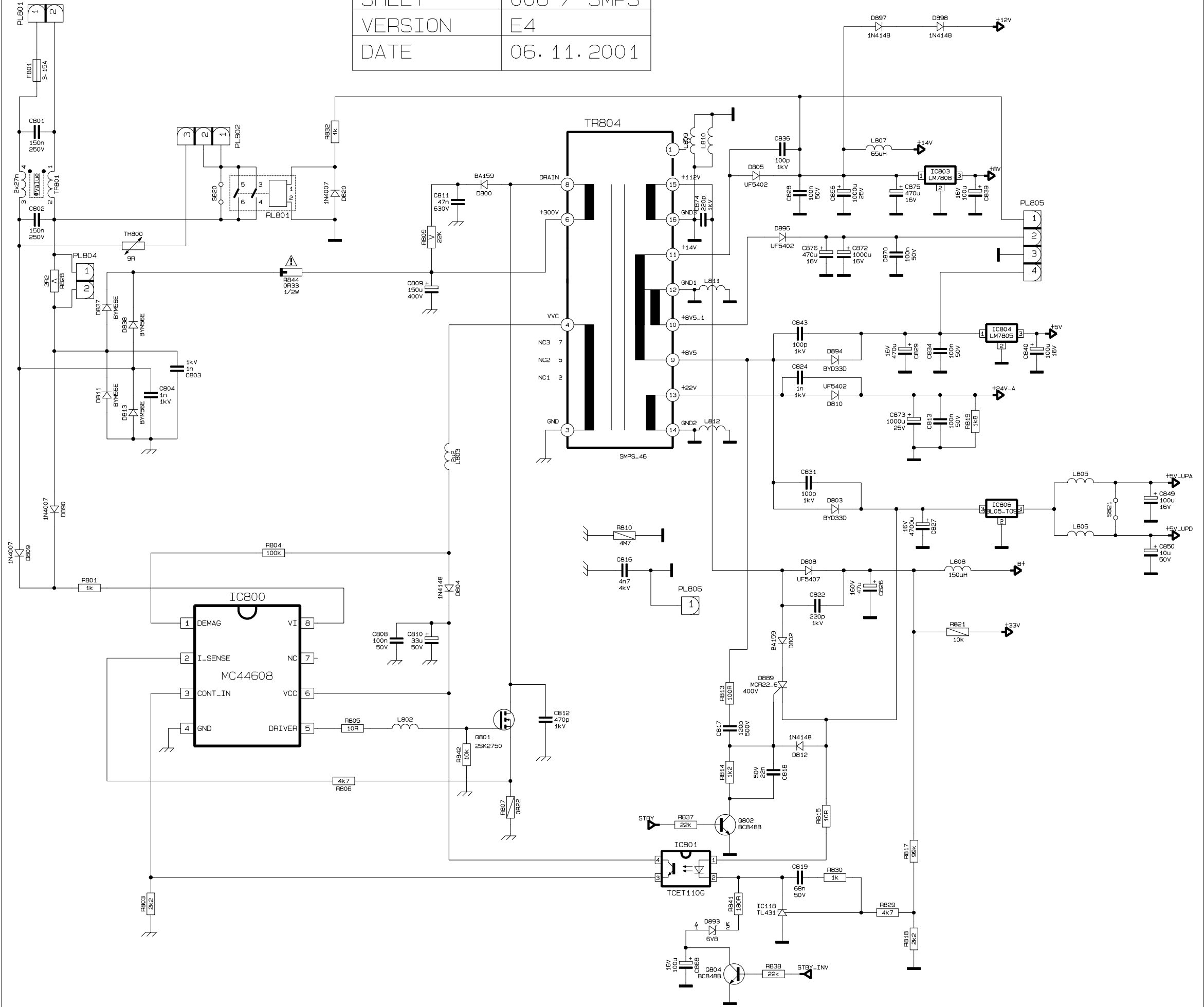


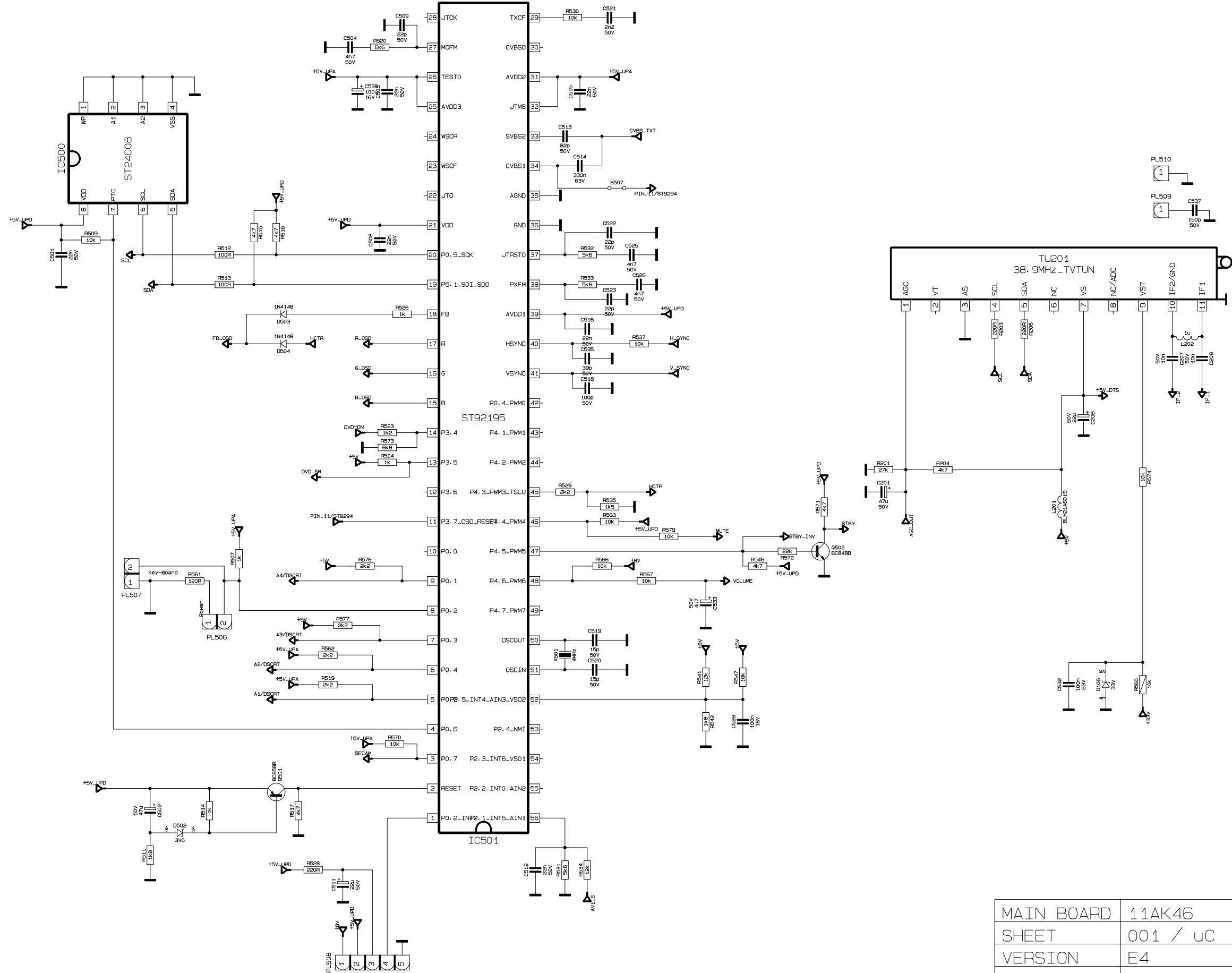
MAIN BOARD	11AK46
SHEET	004 / DEFL.
VERSION	E4
DATE	06. 11. 2001

MAIN BOARD	11AK46
SHEET	003 / PRI
VERSION	E4
DATE	06. 11. 2001



MAIN BOARD	11AK46
SHEET	006 / SMPS
VERSION	E4
DATE	06. 11. 2001





MAIN BOARD	11AK46
SHEET	001 / uc
VERSION	E4
DATE	06.11.2001